

HOUSE REPORTERS.

MARVELS OF ACCURACY AND OF PROMPTNESS.

How Record of Debates in Congress Is Made—Reporters Able to Take Notes Under Any Circumstances, Often "Mid Scenes of Greatest Confusion."

Not Any Easy Work.
Washington correspondence.

When a member of the House of Representatives rises in his place to deliver a few remarks, which he intends later to distribute among an admiring constituency, an official stenographer is at hand to take down the words as they fall from the lips of the statesman, which, most morning appear duly set forth on the printed pages of the Congressional Record. When the reporter has taken down about 1,000 words he retires, his place being filled by another to continue the work. The first man goes into a room and dictates into a phonograph the "English" of his stenographic notes and returns to the floor. An amanuensis then transcribes the report of the speech from the phonograph to typewritten paper, which is revised by the stenographer, and goes to the government printer to be printed in the Record. The routine is thus continued among the five reporters. This, in brief, is the system of reporting speeches, the most perfect of any system in use in any national legislative body in the world.

The adoption of an official system of congressional reporting in 1848-9 was due to the one fact, more than any other, that the phonograph of Isaac T. H. Morse, invented in its crude form in 1837, and rapidly improved during the years immediately following, furnished a reporting instrument vastly superior to the prior stenographic systems in simplicity, in ease of acquisition, and in adaptation to rapid note-taking. The introduction of this system into the United States in about 1844, in connection with the "spelling reform" agitation, was the means of educating a new breed of reporters, most of them bright, progressive young men, who were soon able to surpass in short-

cult and responsibility of congressional reporting. He recognized that efficient reporting service could not be obtained if the official reporters were liable to displacement for partisan reasons at the end of every two years.

So, in appointing as official reporters of the House gentlemen who had been rendering satisfactory service as reporters of the Globe, the Government was not only appointing should be regarded as an invariable only for cause. What was thus possibly a mere dictum of Mr. Blaine's was subsequently made a rule of the House, which, however, would of course prove nugatory but for the daily exhibition of efficient services which it ensures.

The difficulty of the work done by the official reporters of the House is connected, not only by all who from day to day observe the proceedings, but by the opinion of the reporting profession throughout the country. For instance, the late Andrew J. Graham, whose shorthand system is practiced by so many able reporters, has written in a recent issue of the "Nation" that there was probably no more difficult reporting in the world than that of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Benn Pitman, the greatest rival of Mr. Graham as a shorthand au-

thor and publisher, has said that "after listening as I did on one or two occasions to the debates, with their interruptions, catch-words, asides, doubtful cheers and unexplained jeers, and after reading the report, I felt that if there was one feat to be accomplished in this world more difficult than another it was to make an accurate report of the proceedings of the American House of Representatives."

The peculiar difficulty of this work arises from a number of different causes. The rapid utterance of many members is

by no means the principal trouble, though a representative body recruited from leading men of every State and neighborhood must, of course, contain striking instances of the volubility to which the people of each locality are accustomed in the court room and on the platform. The fact that the so-called "reporters' desk" can never be used by the reporters while taking notes, because from no fixed point in the House can any one hear all the various speakers who may rise in different parts of the hall, requires that the reporter shall be ever on the move, or at least ever ready to move, as the tempestuous waves of debate flow in one direction or another.

With notebook in hand (no comfortable desk facilitating his work) he must pass quickly from one part of the hall to another, writing not only as he stands, but as he walks. Of course the babel of confusion on the floor which strikes every visitor to the House galler, makes the reporter's task of hearing at times extremely difficult. And when, as often happens, hot and angry words are flung from member to member, the reporter (cool, if possible, while others are full of excitement) must strain every nerve that he may not lose a syllable of the words, for at any moment some great issue asserting itself above the disorder may cry out:

"Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman to order and demand that his words be taken down," which means that the words which have been "taken down" under the most trying circumstances are to be instantly written out by the official reporter, or read in the presence of the House.

The variety of subjects discussed, with their local, literary or historical allusions, requires that the reading and intelligence of the reporter should be as broad as that of the member. The physical and mental strain which the work entails continues sometimes without let up for many hours, and the product of work performed under conditions so severe is blizzared the next morning in cold print before every eyesubject, if erroneous, to public correction. Yet the corrections generally are few and trivial. Throwing out of consideration the correction of votes, which, being mere transcripts of the clerk's record, the official reporters are not responsible for, and throwing out also corrections of typographical errors, there is scarcely one correction a month. It may well be doubted whether any work of similar character, even though done under less trying conditions, can show so small a percentage of error as that of the official reporting of the House.

Importance of the Work.
The official reporters of the House of Representatives are appointees of the Speaker; but their tenure of office is not dependent upon the alterations and fluctuations of partisan majorities. In 1873, when their official status was established, Mr. Blaine, then Speaker, took the lead in placing the official reporting upon a civil service basis. He was able to appreciate the demands of reporting work. His experience as member and Speaker had familiarized him with the peculiar diffi-

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FAILURES OF A YEAR

STATISTICS OF COMMERCIAL COLLAPSES IN 1896.

Number of Failures for 1896 Has Been Larger than in Any Previous Year Except 1893—Figures from Dan's Review Are Correct.

Business Disasters.
Commercial authorities state that the number of failures for 1896 has been larger than in any previous year except 1893, and that the aggregate of defaulted commercial liabilities alone have been about \$234,700,000, against \$173,100,000 last year, an increase in number of about 12 per cent. and in liabilities of more than 35 per cent. This report would be more disheartening if the comparison of 1896 with 1893 were not made. The \$234,700,000 of the increase was in the two months of extreme political agitation—August and September—and was due to conditions which happily passed with those months. With about 21 per cent. increase thus explained, the remaining increase of less than 9 per cent. does not appear great. While the returns for December are not yet exact, the history of the year's commercial disasters is otherwise correctly stated in the following:

	1896.	1895.
January	\$21,705,743	\$15,530,041
February	13,125,451	10,282,263
March	22,558,041	20,482,611
April	12,487,097	10,966,450
May	12,206,348	10,227,600
June	15,000,000	10,832,130
July	15,501,095	10,443,198
August	28,008,037	10,778,309
September	28,008,037	10,778,309
October	14,850,235	13,586,750
November	12,700,853	12,150,320
December	26,000,000	24,651,858

For the last quarter of 1896 the figures are:
October.....\$28,107,814
November.....16,202,802
December.....10,654,171

The comparison with returns of the closing months of 1895 has not heretofore been published, as the reporting force at all the offices had not then become sufficiently familiar with the improved method of insuring entire accuracy, but as now printed the returns are substantially correct. The manufacturing failures in that quarter were about \$27,505,355 in amount and the trading about \$30,515,365, with \$6,004,007 of brokers and other commercial concerns. The manufacturing failures by months are separately shown as follows:

	1896.	1895.
January	\$8,583,606	\$3,308,905
February	5,502,308	3,004,779
March	9,410,322	13,010,307
April	6,652,521	4,520,649
May	4,028,483	3,400,907
June	8,240,408	5,468,707
July	7,508,940	2,806,517
August	13,700,249	4,131,488
September	11,810,007	5,207,110
October	6,930,394	6,801,941
November	4,650,615	4,247,983
December	13,200,000	10,203,085

For the last quarter of 1896:
October.....\$12,010,000
November.....6,223,447
December.....8,953,248

The trading failures by months:
January.....\$12,120,820
February.....7,430,489
March.....12,075,007
April.....5,529,745
May.....7,094,767
June.....7,234,780
July.....6,906,335
August.....8,036,009
September.....12,771,374
October.....7,416,822
November.....7,430,238
December.....13,500,000

For the last quarter:
October.....\$11,952,551
November.....7,690,172
December.....10,863,640

In 1894 the January failures, reached \$32,319,232, a higher aggregate than in any other month for three years, because the yearly settlements brought home domestic nearly every year preceded the annual settlements. In 1895 the failures following such settlements were unusually low, and the range would again have been low through most of the year except for specially large manufacturing failures in two months, May and June. This marked the ratio for the entire year \$4.37, which was not surpassed since 1878 only in the years 1884 and 1893. Compared with last year the increase is nearly a third, although most of the increase occurred, as has been shown, in only two months.

Besides the commercial failures, as above reported, there were 106 failures of banks during the year, with liabilities closely approximating \$50,000,000. For the year 1895 there were 132 failures,

but the aggregate of liabilities was only \$20,710,210. The railroad receiverships during the year numbered 359, with stock issues amounting to \$73,397,800 and bonded and other indebtedness amounting to \$153,252,724. The bonded indebtedness was slightly larger than in 1895, but the stock very much smaller.

SWEPT BY A BLIZZARD.

Many Western States Are Struck by a Furious Storm.
Press dispatches tell of a furious blizzard which has swept over almost the entire Northwest. The visitation has also indicated that little snow has fallen, it manifested itself as a tornado and drenching rainstorm. In Nebraska the storm was accompanied by heavy snow with the thermometer at zero. Telegraphic reports from the extreme western section of the State, where most of the suffering would occur during a blizzard, indicate that the storm has fallen in the western counties where several lives were lost during the great Nebraska blizzard in trying to reach their homes. In Western Missouri, throughout Kansas and in the territories trains were delayed by snow drifts. A fall of about forty degrees has been experienced in most points. Reports from 100 Minnesota and North and South Dakota points indicate that it has been the greatest storm of the winter. In Northern Minnesota it snowed steadily for twenty hours. At Niles, Mich., for seventy-two hours, rain fell steadily, and heavy snow was piled up to a depth of eight feet. In the northwestern portion of the State, and it is not unlikely that casualties occurred in some of the numerous lumber camps in that section. All the lumbermen between the Rock and Texarkana suffered more or less damage, and reports from the country give several instances of damage to farm houses and cabins.

The relief train of the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf arrived in Shreveport, La., from Morrisport, the scene of Saturday's severe storm, between the wounded. Two of the four Good-man children killed were found 100 yards from their home with their clothes stripped from their bodies, which were bruised and mangled. The path of the storm was narrow and short, but terrific in destruction. The lives of a man who was blown from the bridge has been recovered, but is not identified. A man whose name is not given is missing. It is believed he was killed, but the body has not been found. A number of women visited the hospital and provided garments for the injured.

The most disastrous wreck that has occurred in Missouri for years happened near New Haven. The Missouri Pacific track is built on the bank of the river most of the way to St. Louis. At the point where the wreck occurred the small stream from the bluffs had washed out the road and when freight No. 128 was passing this place the track gave way, the engine sinking in the river and eight cars following. The killed are: J. G. Evans, engineer; Fred Hanckap, fireman; James McGuire, head brakeman. A number of other trainmen are reported seriously injured. Two carloads of mules went down in the wreck, besides a large amount of freight.

SUICIDE OF A BANKER.
W. A. Hammond, of National Bank of Illinois, Kills Himself.
William A. Hammond, second vice president of the National Bank of Illinois, ended his life in the Evanston waters of Lake Michigan at daybreak Saturday. Six hours later the waves threw his dead body upon the shore. The body of the banker was found half a mile north of the pier, where the shore current and a southeast gale had carried it. Mr. Hammond had been charged with wrecking the National Bank of Illinois, of which he was the active manager, by his heavy finan-

cial losses. He was 45 years old. In 1888 he married Miss Ida Strong. They have four children. Mr. Hammond was learning the banking business as a clerk in the National Bank of Illinois, when that concern was first organized. He obtained his situation on the strength of his personal connections and the good reputation he enjoyed in society. His father was the Rev. H. L. Hammond, one of the best-known Congregational clergymen. Gradually he rose from clerk to paying teller, to assistant cashier, to cashier, and finally to second vice president. For several years past the control of the bank was largely in his hands, as President Schneider grew too old to be active in the management. It was expected that Mr. Hammond would succeed President Schneider as the head of the institution.

The directors of the Butler & Pittsburg Railroad met at Pittsburg and passed a resolution in favor of amalgamating with the Pittsburg, Shenando and Lake Erie to form the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Road. The combination will have a capital of \$10,000,000.

Meets. Moody and Sunkers are to hold a series of revival services in Cincinnati.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS—WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for Jan. 17.
Golden Text—"The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off."—Acts 2:39.
A multitude converted is the subject of this lesson—Acts 2:32-47. The crowd attracted by the uproar in the supper room when the disciples began to speak in many tongues was of course curious to know the meaning of the demonstration, the insinuation that the excited utterances of the disciples were due to wine gave Peter the opportunity that he desired to preach to the multitude Christ, under these highly favorable circumstances. His entire sermon, or rather the outline of it, in verses 14-40, should be included in the lesson. The fact that the committee pay for the transportation of the disciples in the middle of a connected passage, need cause no trouble if teacher and pupils use their Bibles. But to attempt to teach this lesson without including the whole sermon is to court failure. Therefore we include a brief analysis of the sermon.

"The Jesus," the phrase needs to be explained by the preceding verses, which see. The Jesus whom God raised up was the same Jesus spoken of in the psalm, and the same whom the Jews had put to death. "We all are witnesses," the duty of the twelve to bear witness to the resurrection of Jesus is emphasized in the Acts and Epistles. The resurrection was the central fact in their faith. "He hath poured forth this," the gift of the Spirit is here attributed to the Son, exalted to the right hand of God. In John 14:26, etc., the Father is represented as sending the Spirit. There is here no contradiction, but simply different sides of the truth.

"For David ascended not," the greatest man of the nation was not preserved from corruption, did not rise, did not ascend. The psalm and other passages cannot refer to him. They must refer to the one of whom David wrote when he speaks of "my Lord." "Both Lord and Christ!" in other words, King and Messiah, ruler and sufferer, prince and Savior; the two conceptions of the Messiah that appear side by side in the prophecies were united in Jesus. "Repent ye," as we have said before, the word translated "repent" means "change your minds," "reform your lives." It is not confined to sorrow for sin, but includes the turning away from sin. "Be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sin," the remission of sin; the importance of baptism is clearly shown in the Acts by the way in which the command to be baptized is coupled repeatedly with the command to believe. "And ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost," this is the order hereafter to be followed, says Peter: repentance (that is, reformation, the human side of the change which we call conversion), then baptism, and the gift of the Spirit. Here Peter uses one of his strongest arguments, the appeal to the chosen people. They, if all men, should be ready to accept the gracious offer of salvation, for their race was chosen for the high honor of being the bearers of the gospel to "all that are afar off."

"They have continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship," the pre-eminence of the apostles, the deference that was paid to their teaching, of truth and their church usages, appears plainly in the New Testament. Attempts have been made to belittle this authority, to deny that the apostles had any better claim to determine the form of Christian theology or of the constitution of the church than men of later ages. But the special aid and inspiration which was promised them, and of the possession of which they showed evidence, is sufficient to answer these objections. "In breaking of bread," referring to the Lord's Supper, the observance of which had probably not yet become restricted to any fixed time, such as once a month, as with us.

Show how Peter's sermon brought conviction to his hearers. He accused them of having assisted, or at least sympathized, in the murder of the one who was the fulfillment of prophecies and the destined Savior of Israel. The work of the Spirit is evidently already begun, though it had not taken up its abode in these inquirers. They heard the plain, unvarnished truth, and it humbled their pride and brought them to the point of surrender. This sermon was certainly faithful preaching.

When the apostles were asked for the way of escape, there was no hesitating for a moment. There were just two things to do, reform their lives as commanded by Christ, and then show that reformation to the world by being baptized. It is noticeable that the nature of faith seems to have been but little debated in the early church when inquirers were being dealt with.

The work of the apostles was not ended when they got converts into the church. They had an immense service of instruction and guidance to perform. The thousands of converts of Pentecost and the following days would probably have gone back into Judaism if they had been abandoned immediately on their baptism, and left to rule themselves and instruct themselves. The duty of training young converts is fully as important a part of the church's mission as that of bringing them into the church in the first place. The apostles and their followers preached, taught and sought out the people. But it was the Lord who added them to the church. Multitudes can be converted to-day just as well as at Pentecost, but it takes Spirit-filled men to accomplish the work, and a united church to make permanent its results.

Next Lesson—"The Lame Man Healed."—Acts 3:1-16.
"One great source of pleasing others lies in our wish to please them," said a father to his daughter, discouraging her on the "small, sweet courtesies of life." "We want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller of Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody—no, not because nobody cared for him,' and the whole world would do as if you give them the same. Let the people see that you care for them."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhater, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 338, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The 10th of the month.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. O. F., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. Chalker, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Isabel Jones, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

J. J. COLLINS, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. O. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. G. L. STALEY, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

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BRAYING, MICHIGAN.

THEY WERE A MENACE

FORTUNATE THAT SOME BANKS HAVE FAILED.

The Year Starts Out Upon a Sound Financial Foundation—Reported Threat of Recession of Cuban Independence—Sad Fatality in Texas.

Unsound Ventures Burst.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The year 1907 begins with one clear advantage. The last year has swept out of the way a great number of unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Of the 15,286 commercial and banking failures in 1906, with liabilities of \$270,815,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1905 or the first half of 1906, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to \$50,718,915 during the year averaged \$156,156 each, and were 145 per cent larger than in 1905. The failures amounting to \$229,008,834, a little over \$1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, \$14,992, was smaller than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and other commercial concerns averaged \$38,418 each, increasing 183 per cent over 1905, while manufacturing failures averaged \$28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent, and trading failures increased 18 per cent and averaged only \$9,006 each. Over four-fifths of the increase in manufacturing and trading failures was in lumber manufacturing. While banking failures have not ceased at the West, especially about the Colorado and Idaho, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods small distress. It is felt at the West that all business will be the sounder after this purging."

NO HOPE FOR SPAIN.

Senator-elect Money Says She Cannot See Chance for Cuba.

Senator-elect Money, in an interview given Sunday to the Associated Press, says: "I have just returned after a two weeks' absence on a visit to Cuba. I went there to personally inform myself, for my own guidance as a member of the House, Foreign Affairs Committee, about the conditions of affairs in the island. Accounts have been so conflicting and the reports from Havana so diverse that I concluded to make some personal discovery in the matter for myself. At the very outset I will say that everything I saw and heard taught me that Spain is unable to cope with this insurrection. She will never get it down. Spain will never get it down with victory to herself. This is also the opinion of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and he has heretofore expressed it to Secretary Olney. He has told the Secretary of State that the insurrectionists, whether soon or later, were bound to succeed."

Minister Taylor Warns Spain.

A dispatch to the New York Journal from Madrid says that a bold and extraordinary letter had been received from the Spanish Government by Minister Taylor, which said to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs that unless Spain offered clear and reasonable terms as a basis of peace in Cuba before President Cleveland goes out of office, the question remaining to be settled by the United States would be the immediate and unconditional recognition of the Cuban republic.

Found a Watery Grave.

News has been received of the drowning of five children as a result of the floods in Texas. County, Missouri. The Wilsons, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinney, and her five children, attempted to ford Prairie Creek, which was very high as a result of recent rains. The horses became unmanageable, and soon lost their foothold. The wagon, weighted with its heavy load of hay, sunk, and the sideslides floated away, throwing the entire party into the water.

Whole Town Under Water.

The entire town of Linn Creek, Mo., is under water. The river has risen several inches higher than ever before known. The water is five feet deep in the court house and the ferryboat from the river, which is a mile from the city, is making regular trips through the main streets, carrying merchandise, provisions, household goods, etc., from the inundated buildings.

Far Northern Railroads Ask Charters.

The Winnipeg, Duluth and Hudson Bay Railway is applying for a charter for a railway from a point south of Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg City and thence to deep water in Hudson Bay. The Manitoba and Pacific Railway is also making application for power to build a road through Crow's Nest Pass to the Pacific coast, in British territory.

Powers Warned by the Pope.

The London Standard's Rome correspondent asserts that the Pope has decided to notify Austria, France, Spain and Portugal that the powers will not be allowed to exercise a veto at the next Papal election.

Town Near Havana Captured.

Havana dispatch: The sensation of the hour is that the town of Arroyo Naranjo, which is only six miles from Havana, has been taken by the insurgents. The garrison and the authorities made no resistance.

Hanged by a Mob.

Simon Cooper, a negro on a farm who murdered three men, was hanged by a mob on Friday. He was a colored servant, was lynched near Sumter, S. C., Friday. Cooper was captured by the sheriff's posse and was being taken to Sumter when a mob interfered.

Immigrants for 1906.

The number of steerage passengers landed at Ellis Island during the year 1906 was 252,350. There were 91,223 cabin passengers landed at the port of New-York during the same period.

Girl Burned to Death.

Lulu Jones, aged 24, a servant employed at the home of ex-Assistant Postmaster General Rathbone in Hamilton, O., was burned to death, and Mrs. Rathbone, who is only six months from her confinement, was seriously injured. The girl was caught in a fire which broke out in the kitchen.

Col. J. Severy Badly Injured.

At Emporia, Kan., a severe fall on the ice in his yard Wednesday and broke his hip. He is so badly injured that recovery is doubtful. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Kansas. For years he was a director of the Santa Fe Railroad.

NOT YET LYNCHED.

Singular Forbearance Shows Toward Alabama Train Wreckers.

Four of the five train wreckers in jail at Birmingham, Ala., confessed to the attempt to wreck the Southern Railway's fast express at McComb's track on the night of Dec. 19. This confession leads to the belief that the same gang removed the rails which wrecked the Birmingham mineral train at Cahaba River bridge, causing the death of twenty-six people and injuring eleven others, on Dec. 27, although those under arrest are as yet silent as to this wreck. Five negroes—Andrew Feagin, Tom Ingram, Tom Parker, Emanuel Billings, and Rome Scales—were arrested by deputy sheriffs and railroad detectives. All but Feagin confessed. Parker says that Feagin was the leader of the plot, that he proposed the wrecking of trains one night at a dance as a good scheme by which to get Christmas money. They went to McComb's cattle by night and entered upon the job of wrecking the express and removing bolts from the rails. The plan was to club to death and shoot those passengers who were not killed by the crash when the train fell to the ravine ninety feet below, but the engineer stopped his train before it fell the terrible.

TOO MANY BANKS.

Strained Condition in Financial Circles in Kansas.

State Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenbach predicts the number of Kansas banking institutions will decrease materially within the next two years, if not cut in two. He says there are too many banks in Kansas now for the amount of business transacted, and he is making a study of the matter, especially where it is feasible. "It is simply a question of time whether many of these institutions shall go into voluntary liquidation or be forced to suspend," said the Commissioner, "and in order to prevent the latter I have advised a general consolidation of banks, especially in the smaller towns." The oversupply of banks came into existence during booms, and while capital has since diminished, there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of institutions. The deputy commissioner, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of all banks, reports that in nearly every town or city the bankers are figuring with each other on a plan of consolidation in accordance with the advice of the Commissioner.

ST. PAUL BANKS GO DOWN.

Three Institutions Close Their Doors Monday.

The Germania Bank of St. Paul, a State institution, capital \$400,000, did not open for business Monday, but announced its assignment to Peter M. Kerst, who for the last year or two has been the cashier of the bank. The Allomani Bank, capital \$400,000, having a clientele similar to that of the Germania, closed its doors also on Monday. The third bank, the Commercial Bank, capital \$400,000, closed its doors on Monday. The day numerous reports of trouble among the other banks were current, and a few banks offered runs of greater or less intensity, but the serious banks were protected by the law that allows them to require thirty days' notice before paying out deposits, and the national banks are in strong condition and have no fear.

ARBUCKLES ARE FOXY.

Effectually Checkmate the Plans of the Sugar Trust.

The reported sale of the Woolson Spice Company stock to the sugar trust last Saturday brought forth an emphatic denial from New York that the Havemeyers had bought the shares, and it is now said that the deal was made by J. M. Turner, the confidential financial man of the Arbuckles. It would seem that the Arbuckles have made a clever deal, which may throw the Woolson Spice Company into the hands of a receiver, should the sugar trust try to run the concern at a loss to break down the firm of Arbuckle Bros., who have recently entered the sugar trade.

Has Not Put Down the Revolt.

News has been received by the Cuban junta to the effect that the Spanish Government has determined to recall Capt. Gen. Weyler. Gen. Primo de Rivera, it is said, will succeed Gen. Weyler in Cuba. He is a captain-general in the Spanish army, and in favor with the Canovas government. Minister Taylor, it is said, informed Secretary Olney several days ago that the authorities at Madrid were on the point of relieving Gen. Weyler of his command in Cuba, and of appointing as his successor Capt. Gen. Rivera. Reasons were given in brief why a change was deemed advisable, and a statement was made as to the probability that when the order would be promulgated, it is learned that the Madrid government is displeased at the fact that Gen. Weyler, with about 200,000 troops, has not put down the Cuban revolt. He has expended large sums of money, but so far has made no decided headway in accomplishing his main object, that of quelling the insurrection and restoring peace and good order in Cuba. His troops have been victorious on occasions, but they have also met defeat and the total result, considering Spain's outlay in life and treasure, is far from satisfactory. Too much may have been expected of Weyler, as in the case of Campos. Still, the one great requirement—success—has not been fulfilled, and Weyler has consequently fallen in official esteem in Madrid.

Church War at Bay City.

Another bloody riot took place at St. Stanislaus Polish Church in Bay City, Mich., Tuesday, in which the parish was looted by an infuriated mob and the priest and his holy orders were forced to surrender. Over 100 shots were exchanged and a score or more injured. The police were powerless to cope with the mob and the rioting continued for almost two hours. The riot resulted from the decision which has divided the church for the past nine months, the side which to see the books and the priest, by the bishop's orders, refuses to allow them. A similar riot took place a few Sundays ago, and the matter was then submitted to Martinelli. It broke out again through Father Bogacki's refusal to bury one of the warring factions in the church.

Wedded in Secret.

The secret marriage of Miss Emma Spreckels, only daughter of Claus Spreckels, to a young man, Thomas Watson, caused sensation in San Francisco. Mr. Watson is an Englishman and a widower about 55 years old. His wife is about 23.

"Vic" May Abducted.

The Westminster Gazette gives prominence to a report that Queen Victoria has decided to commemorate the fact that she has enjoyed the longest reign in English history by abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales.

Century's Worst Famine.

A Bombay dispatch reports that all the leading journals there describe the famine as the worst widespread of the present century. It is a terrible famine, and the victims are in a wretched condition.

Goed Through the House.

The Land bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was

passed by the national House after two days of debate by a vote of 141 to 103. The opposition to the bill made a strong fight against it. The statements made on the floor as to its effect on certain particulars were very conflicting. The most important provision of the bill denies to postal publications the right to be carried at a cent a pound rate. It is as follows: "That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums or supplements or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals." The bill also denies to newspapers the "sample copy" privilege, and to publishers the right to receive a return of unsold publications at the second-class rate.

DISPOSING OF SURPLUS CORN.

Iowa Man's Scheme Which Is Indorsed by Railroad Men.

Henry Wallace appeared before the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners to present a plan for disposing of the surplus corn of Iowa. Prominent railroad men were present. Mr. Wallace simply said that the railroads grant freedom of transit rates so that stock cattle can be brought into Iowa at low rates from the West and Southwest, fed on the cheap corn, and sent on when fattened to their destination. He shows that the State is short of all kinds of stock; half its hogs died last year, and the number of cattle is lower than in many years, and there is a larger amount of corn than ever known before, with no market in sight. The plan was promptly indorsed by the railroad men and commissioners. The former agreed to let it before their committee, and the latter will use their influence to have the rates put in. Mr. Wallace said a number of Iowa railroad men will go to Chicago soon to present the matter to the general officers.

BREAD STANDARD NEEDED.

Report Shows the Necessity for Regulating the Size of the Loaf.

An Agricultural Department report on the cost of bread in New Jersey cities, based on recent investigations, indicates the necessity of the adoption of a bread standard less variable than the loaf, so that a definite number of ounces may be found in each loaf. The increased cost of nutriment due to the transportation of grain from the producer and consumer is chargeable to the baker rather than to the miller, for the cost of bread made from a barrel of flour costing \$4, to which was added 96 cents of other ingredients, \$1.54, or a profit of 116 per cent on the baker's labor and the cost of distribution.

TRAIN ROBBER CONFESSES.

Young Farmer Implicated in Blue Cut Hold-Up.

Officers came to Independence, Mo., from Cracker Neck district with another culprit who is charged with complicity in the Alton hold-up. The prisoner is a young farmer named George Dowlin. He is charged with complicity in a robbery in which he collaborated with George Flynn, implicating John P. Kennedy, as the leader of the band, and several others still at large.

CAPERS OF A CYCLONE.

Blew Down Grist Mills and Injured Many People.

The cyclone Saturday night did great damage along the Cotton Belt Road, full reports of which have just been received. At Motz, Ark., the grist house and grist mill of George Mills were completely destroyed and Mr. Mills was fatally injured. Many others were more or less injured. A tremendous rise is reported in the Red River, threatening the bridge of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Road.

Three Senators Named.

The contest at Harrisburg, Pa., for the succession to the seat in the United States Senate occupied by J. Donald Cameron, was finally settled in the joint party caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, who chose State Senator Bolivar Penrose, of Philadelphia. At Sacramento, Cal., George C. Perkins was declared the nominee by the joint Republican caucus. It is settled that Charles W. Fairbanks will be the next United States Senator from Indiana.

Cut in Ohio Mines.

Notices have been posted at all the mines in the Massillon, O., district of a reduction in the price of picking mining from 51 cents to 51 cents per ton. The notice says a rate of 50 cents has been agreed upon in Pennsylvania.

Gold Coin Arrives from Haiti.

The first gold landed from a foreign port in several years arrived at New York from Port-au-Prince, Haiti—\$100,000 in American coin.

Rich Vein of Silver Is Struck.

On the Silver Mountain Lode, near El Centro, S. D., ore was struck Wednesday that assayed ninety-nine ounces of silver per ton.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 13c to 14c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c; clover, common, \$2.00 to \$2.50; timothy, 17c to 19c; alfalfa, 15c to 17c; bran, 10c to 12c; middlings, 10c to 12c; brown corn, common green to blue, 2c to 2 1/2c per bushel. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 91c; corn, No. 2, white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 11c to 12c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, \$2.50 to \$3.00; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 10c to 12c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$5.35. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 15c to 16c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 30c to 40c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 24c to 26c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c; clover seed, \$5.00 to \$5.35.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Marriage of a Famous Woman.

Preacher—Muskegon Police—Must Answer for Pearson's Death—Cadillac Has a Blaze.

Tied Her Own Hymenal Knot.

The person has always been a prominent and essential feature of a conventional wedding and has been given the distinction in romance as the formal knot-tyer and the possessor of the privilege of kissing the bride. In recent years the function has lost some of its glamour owing to the admission of women into the pulpit, and now in a ceremony at Kalamazoo, the function disappeared entirely owing to a versatile bride, who attended to all the details herself. Miss Caroline A. Bartlett was married, Dr. A. W. Crane, and as Miss Bartlett is the pastor of a church she was qualified to appear in the dual capacity of pastor and bride. She exercised all her privileges, and it is presumed was careful to "omit" "obey" when she interrogated herself as to her future intentions.

Charged with Murder.

Almost directly after the body of William Sidney Pearson had been laid in the grave at Muskegon, his brother, Robert Pearson, of Holland, went before Justice Pease at Holland, to file a complaint charging Policeman Patrick Fitzsimmons with wilful murder. The funeral, which was held from St. Mary's Church, was largely attended. Father Whalen took the opportunity to preach an impressive temperance sermon, adding that the law will use its influence to have the rates put in. Mr. Wallace said a number of Iowa railroad men will go to Chicago soon to present the matter to the general officers.

Shipped to Russia.

Four large cranes made by a Muskegon company are now on the way to their destination at Mariopol, Russia, six big flat cars being required to carry the material. The cranes were made for the Mariopol, Nicopol Mining and Metallurgical Company, and are a part of the equipment for the big manufacturing plant being built by European and American capitalists near the city named, the plant to include open heart steel furnaces, rolling mills, locomotive works and general machine shops. The cranes will be shipped from Brooklyn on a vessel which sails for Mariopol, via the Bosphorus and the Black Sea.

Fire in Cadillac.

At Cadillac fire broke out in the rear of the store occupied by George Peters and his family. Before the fire could be checked the flames had almost destroyed the rear and upper part of the building, but were prevented from damaging adjacent buildings to any extent. The building was owned by Morris Black and fully insured. The stock of George Peters, who had been in the store, was water, but fully insured, as was the dry goods stock of Harry Drebin in the next building, which was badly damaged by water. It is rumored that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Short-Store Items.

Miner Kelly, one of the victims of the gas explosion in the Monitor coal mine at City City, died from his injuries. He was burned from head to foot. Michael Simon, the third victim, is very badly injured, but may recover.

One James Burns was complained of in West Bay City three years ago for the alleged theft of a manager's coat. He gave away before the officers could serve the warrant. Thursday Patrolman Davis met him on the street in Bay City and arrested him.

The Michigan earnings of railroad companies for last month show a decrease of \$428,424 from those of November, 1905, the total for the year being \$2,965,351. Both the passenger and freight earnings fell off in the percentage of the former being greater than that of the latter. A total of \$2,970,081 was earned to Dec. 1, and an increase of \$7,673, or .002 per cent over same period of the prior year.

Louis Sands, one of the most prominent mill owners of Manistee, has purchased the old Ritz mill property with its mill race and dam, and during the winter season the mill will be operated in its present condition, but in the fall Sands will bring the mill machinery from his Lake City plant and place it on the property just bought. During the winter and spring it is the intention to sink two additional shafts there. The site is within the city limits.

Rev. Adam Clark, a Holland Methodist minister, is agitating a scheme to have the Christian churches of this country unite upon a national Christian emblem or banner, to be pinned on to all Protestant pulpits, carried at the head of funeral processions and in Sunday school parades. The plan is to use the colors red, white and blue—the red to represent the blood of Christ, the white purity and the blue the bruises of Jesus.

George Mulrooney, a man employed by the Detroit Citizens' Railway, secured an injunction restraining the company from discharging him. The agreement between the company and the union is that only men who are employed by the company may be employed. Mulrooney has been employed by the company for several years, and is a member of the union. He was discharged by the company on the ground that he was a member of the union.

The book store of Somerville & Wood, at Manistee, was entered and burglarized of goods valued at over \$100.

Oliver Allen, an eccentric bachelor who died near Clinton last September at the age of 70, bequeathed his entire estate, worth \$25,000, to the Methodist church, one-half to go to the board of superannuated ministers and the rest to the board of Christian education. Seven nephews and nieces contested the will, which was, however, admitted to probate. It was shown that Allen had attended church but once in seven years, but the pastor had visited him often.

Xpslant's new \$20,000 opera house, built by public-spirited citizens, was opened the other evening, the entertainment consisting of remarks by Contractor Wheeler, addressed by Hon. A. J. Sawyer and Prof. George Shum, also delightful music furnished by Detroit and Xpslant artists.

Rev. B. T. Trego, of St. John's Church, Saginaw, has finally decided not to become an actor. He says there are too many starving actors. It is said he has his eyes on the rectorship of the famous Little Church Around the Corner in New York, which is attended by many actors. The aged rector, Dr. Houghton, is about to resign.

BACK AT WASHINGTON

CONGRESS AGAIN RESUMES ITS LABORS.

Senate Jolts with the House in Opposing Death Penalty for Certain Crimes—House Is Interested in the Land Postal Bill.

The Routine Work.

After its two weeks' recess Congress has again assembled.

The Senate Tuesday ressed the House bill abolishing the death penalty in a large number of cases. The measure is in the line of recent State laws abolishing capital punishment and applies the same principle to Federal offenses, although the change is not extended to a total abolition of the death penalty.

The House continued upon its routine immediately after ressembling Tuesday by taking up the Land bill to amend the laws relating to second-class mail matter. The whole day was devoted to general debate on the measure under a special order. Mr. Loud (Cal.), the author of the bill, took the chair on the floor, and Mr. Quinn (N. Y.) had charge of the opposition.

In the Senate Wednesday Cuba was the subject of a speech by Mr. Call. The House bill was passed to provide for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the United States army.

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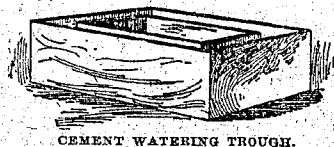
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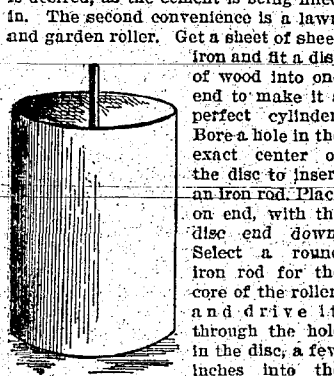
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Farm Conventions of Cement.
The use of cement for stable floors is becoming more and more general each year. There are other uses for the same material about a farm, two of which are suggested in the accompanying illustrations. One is a cement watering trough made by using two wooden boxes of different sizes to form a mold. Put in a thick layer of cement, sharp sand and sharp gravel well mixed upon the bottom of the larger box, then set upon this the smaller box, as

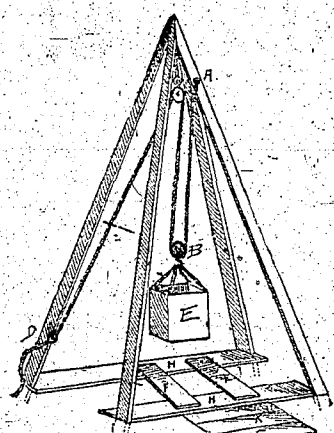


CEMENT WATERING TROUGH.
shown in the first picture, and fill in about the sides. If a vent is desired, in the bottom or side, put a round bit of wood in the position where the opening is desired, as the cement is being filled in. The second convenience is a lawn and garden roller. Get a sheet of sheet iron and fit a disc of wood into a perfect cylinder. Bore a hole in the exact center of the disc to insert an iron rod. Place on end, with the disc end down. Select a round iron rod for the core of the roller, and drive it, through the hole in the disc, a few inches into the ground, keeping the rod exactly in the center of the cylinder at the top. The mold, as seen in the second illustration, is now ready to fill with cement. A light handle is attached to the iron roller, and the roller is complete. Use the best cement, the sharpest of sand and gravel and mix thoroughly, that every particle of the cement may be wet. Round off all sharp edges when the articles are taken from the molds.



CEMENT ROLLER. ground, keeping the rod exactly in the center of the cylinder at the top. The mold, as seen in the second illustration, is now ready to fill with cement. A light handle is attached to the iron roller, and the roller is complete. Use the best cement, the sharpest of sand and gravel and mix thoroughly, that every particle of the cement may be wet. Round off all sharp edges when the articles are taken from the molds.

Digging a Well by Horse Power.
Horse power is cheaper than human muscle. To use the former in well digging, set four timbers, 4 by 4 in. firmly in the ground over the well hole and bolt together at the top. At a attach a strong rope, run it through a pulley,



WELL DIGGING MADE EASY.

as at B, through another suspended from the top of the framework, and finally through a pulley at D and to the winch. The horse can easily raise the dirt which is shoveled into the box or other carrier, as at E, after being lowered. Two 2 in. boards are laid as at H in the cut. F and E are also 2 in. boards, fastened at one end and loose at the other so they can be spread apart to allow the box E to descend into the well. When it comes up loaded they are again placed as shown in the illustration and the box rests upon them. This track, K, is of plank and convenient for drawing the box over it to be emptied. A small truck can be run under the box after it is raised, over the track K and on the cross pieces F and E. This makes unloading much easier. A short sled, built after the fashion of a stone boat, has also been found convenient for dragging it away by horse.—Farm and Home.

Planning for Selling.
It is very rare of late years that a season is found when there is good pasture all through the year. Usually the dry spell comes late in summer or early in the fall, just the time when the best selling crops are ready to help out the deficiencies of pasture. The reason why more farmers do not sow selling crops in spring is because their land is not ready to produce the crop that will make selling profitable. Preparations for selling ought to begin at least the fall or winter before. Draw out and spread a good coating of manure on land to be drilled with corn next spring, and it will do far more good than if the manure were applied then.

Farming with One Horse.
There are already very many small farms where the expense of keeping two horses is greater than the profit from the land will stand. As population becomes more condensed the number of such farms is sure to increase. With light plows suitable to be drawn by one horse a good deal of plowing may be done. If still faster plowing is desired, two farmers, each working a single horse, may unite their forces. This is the way that French farmers do, and we have seen the same practice near some American cities. It is chiefly

In drawing manure that the two-horse team is most essential, for it is the practice to make the manure box very large so that two good horses are required to draw it.—Cultivator.

Well-Managed Orchards.
An orchard well managed may be made to pay several times as much for the land occupied and the labor spent as the best field on the farm. But it will be a poor investment if it is neglected and suffered to go to ruin. Cultivation is indispensable to enable the soil to contribute its fertility to the trees. The surface must not be left untouched to become covered with rank weeds or moss, to lie bare and barren. There is nothing better than a crop of clover, and this should be permitted to die down and decay on the surface. A plow should never be suffered in an orchard, says the New York Times. Only the surface should be stirred, lest the fine feeding roots may be injured and the trees checked in their growth. A good harrowing in the fall and two or three in the summer will be all the cultivation an orchard requires.

Feeding Stock on Browse.
In times of scarcity cattle are sometimes driven to the woods and allowed to feed on the twigs of young trees growing near the ground, or of the top boughs of trees that have been felled for this purpose. The bass wood is the best of trees for this purpose, though twigs of the beech were often thought nearly as good. It is on such feed as this that deer largely subsist in cold weather, when the snow is too deep for them to reach the ground. But if much stock has to be kept on browse, it requires more labor than to cut and cure hay after the ground has once been seeded, and the hay is also much more nutritious than the twigs, which are very largely only woody fibre.—Exchange.

What to Do with Fat Hens.
When a hen becomes very fat she is not only a poor layer, but will become broody, have leg weakness, and be unfit for anything but the pot. Such hens should be fed only once a day, at night, the meal to consist of a pound of lean meat to twenty hens, with a handful of grain scattered for them to hunt up. They will then be hungry during the day, will search and work for food, while the indigestion of a few grains thrown out at night will cause them to keep at work until late. Meat contains little fat-producing elements, if lean, and will greatly promote laying as soon as the surplus fat is removed, which can only be done by compelling the hens to exercise.

How to Improve a Lawn.
Lawns can be kept green and thickest without the use of stable manure. City and village people who have a few square rods of grass, usually imagine it necessary to keep the plot covered for weeks with badly scented and ill-looking manure, when the fact is that one-half the money's worth of nitrate of soda and powdered phosphate of lime will answer better and create no nuisance. They furnish to the soil what is most needed, an alkali, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Both of them are inodorous and show their effects immediately on application.—New York Tribune.

Horse Notes.
If you raise the right kind of horses the buyer will hunt you up. See that the shoe fits the shoe to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe.

The cause of a vicious disposition in a horse is often rough treatment in grooming.

Too much feed is as bad as too little, especially when the horses have but little to do.

Never allow anyone to tickle or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke.

The farmer who has the care of young colts should make up his mind not to let them lose a pound of flesh at weaning time. The colt should pass his first winter in the best of condition, and without a hitch in his growth.—Western Rural.

Poultry Points.
Filthy houses—lice.
Wet weather—p. p.
Misty food—canker.
Overfeeding—apoplexy.
Impure water—cholera.
High roosts—bumble foot.
Damp quarters—diarrhea.
Close confinement—debility.
High feeding—leg weakness.
Drafts in the henberry—roup.
Want of exercise—black rot.
Pullets are not good breeders.
Unwholesome diet—indigestion.
Exposure to cold—rheumatism.

First-Rate Reason.
According to the papers badgering lawyers are always having the tables turned on them by quick-witted witnesses; and it is to be hoped that the papers do not exaggerate. One of the last stories of the kind is from Tid-Bits: It was at a police court. A witness for the defense had just been examined, when the prosecuting police sergeant stood up to cross him.

Sergeant—Why did you hide Sullivan in your house on that Sunday night?

Witness—I did not see Sullivan at all on that night.

Sergeant (knowingly)—Will you swear your wife did not hide Sullivan on that night?

Witness (hesitatingly)—Yes.

Sergeant (more knowingly)—Will your wife swear that she did not hide Sullivan in your house on that night?

Witness (more hesitatingly)—Well—I don't think so.

Sergeant (most knowingly)—Ah! And perhaps you can tell the court how it is you can swear your wife did not hide him, while she cannot swear the same thing. Speak up now, and tell the truth.

Witness (unhesitatingly)—Well, you see, I'm not a married man.

COATS OF LATE CUT.

STYLISH WINTER WRAPS OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

Fur Garments Are Both Plentiful and Beautiful This Season—Favorite Cloth Goods Are Vicuna, Persian Cloth, Beaver, Cheviot and Kersey.

Wraps for Women.

New York correspondence.



ROBABLY fur garments for women were never more plentiful than they are now, and they certainly were never more beautiful, but they are not to be had at prices that suggest their growing on backyard bushes, so those who cannot afford them turn to less expensive protection against cold. Coats of one or another kind of cloth are a popular resort, and the favored goods are Vicuna, Persian cloth, beaver, cheviot and kersey. Boucle cloth does not wear well, and is not as warm as it looks, yet it is a good deal used. Velvet still holds its own, but nothing looks less shipshape than a velvet coat when worn on any but dress occasions, and as this means that another coat must accompany the velvet one, the latter is withdrawn from the economical list. Among other coats that are more in line with extravagance than economy are a few fine ones of broad silk in very heavy quality and these are belted and in front have box bag that looks careless, but that is the result of careful planning. The belt is of silk and fastens under a handsome buckle, the waist size being large. Sleeves are big, with several rows of corded ticks, a fancy that appears late and has an authoritative look that is convincing.

Passing such coats we come to coat bodices that are not intended to be hid-



A WRAP WOULD DETRACT.

den. In these it might be thought, that a true vein of economy had been touched, but unless the investigator goes warily she'll be apt to meet with complete disappointment. Two things will be discovered at once: one is that if there is any saving in these garments it is accomplished by stealth, their original intention being to please women of wealth, rather than the millions of skimpers; and the other is that many of these coat bodices are very rich and expensive. As evidence of this last point, consider this first picture. Here fur and dark-green cloth were combined, but a glance shows that economy didn't influence the union. Aside from the liberality with which the fur was used and the seeming recklessness with which it was cut, the fact that the dress skirt was made to closely match the bodice proves the latter to be even farther outside the realm of saving devices. Chenille-braid ran up the fronts of this jacket, entirely covered the cloth portion of its collar, ornamented the cuffs and finished the scalloped hem of the skirt's cloth. An elegant costume resulted from this combining, but very plainly there was no saving in it.

While the latest styles are quite as carefully adhered to in the next costume, it does not necessitate any such outlay as the other. Made of military cloth, its skirt was trimmed with two rows of black fancy braid which ran around the front breadth and up the right side, each row ending in a pretty ornament. A plain silk blouse was worn under the jacket, which had a box front, fitted back and sides and only a narrow basque. It looked in-



A BOX COAT WITH BOLD TRIMMING.

visibly in front and was cut in one with the high collar, which showed black velvet facing. Its close relationship to the skirt was pointed by its trimming of braid.

Chamois jackets are much worn beneath this sort of bodice, as well as under capes, and are an excellent protection, and that there was a silk blouse beneath this one should not be taken as an indiscriminate endorsement of the dainty waist in crepons and delicate silks that are now offered at very

low prices. These waists are very attractive, being pretty of themselves and costing very little. But a wholesale lowering of prices always means that Dame Fashion is beginning to turn up her fastidious nose at the articles cheapened, so be careful.

The last example of the styles in box coat bodices was in a suit of a dark red shade that is now very desirable. It looked in the center and had a garniture of black mohair braid that gave a bolero effect, which is just now a trade-mark of stylishness. Its high collar was lined with fur and had black braid trimming around the seam. With this bodice was a skirt of the same material, trimmed in the manner indicated with braid, and cut like the last pictured skirt, to lightly skim the pavement. That is just what the fashiona-



CAPED COOLLY.

ble woman now aims at, for she will not permit such a vulgarity as a dragging skirt. Though her skirt touches, she will not hold it up. You may catch her doing it on a side street, but then in a guilty way and with an eye out for the appearance upon the horizon of any one who looks as particular about such small matters as she is. The result is that if the edge of her gown is to last at all, it must be brushed thoroughly every day it is worn. The favorite finish at the edge of a skirt is a roll topped by a width of braid, which makes a tight, tidy facing. The old-time braid, set on the inside of the skirt and fastened only at its upper edge is rarely used now, for the dust settles too dreadfully between the loose edge of the braid and the skirt. As it is now a skirt is hardly supposed to wear more than a dozen times before it shows trace of cutting at the edge. It may then be turned up the least mite, and the next step is to see braid, fur, velvet or a ruche at the edge at the same time adding a little to the length.

Though capes come in at present for only a small share in women's favor, their makers seem to exert themselves very little toward renewing their former popularity. The new capes that are seen are almost invariably pretty, but they are as short and chilly as ever, and aside from the multitude of simple cloth ones, their prices are far from low. A fair sample of the present fancy cape is presented in the fourth illustration, and consideration of it will show that what little warmth it afforded was gained at a pretty stiff price. Made of black velvet, it was trimmed at the hem with bands of almond-green cloth richly embroidered with tinsel.



PROTECTED AT THE THROAT.

and jewels. Narrow strips of fur edged the embroidery on both sides, and bands of this trimming supplied fur ends, while the revers were also taken from it. The front of the cape consisted of pleated chiffon, a large jabot of the same coming at the neck.

A sort of cape that is more often seen is shown in the concluding sketch. It was plain colored cloth trimmed with black braid. Its front was white cloth embroidered with plain colored silk at the top. This formed a narrow round yoke in back and gave the high collar. The latter was also embroidered, was edged with fur and lined, like the cape itself, with white satin.

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A Dangerous Doctrine.
"All men," said the orator who refuses to quit stump-speaking, "are born equal!"

"Hold on!" exclaimed the listener. "That may do to say on the sidewalk, but I can't take it home with me. If I were to tell on my wife that I thought our boy, whom we've just christened Egbert, wasn't any better than the red-haired twins next door, there wouldn't be anything left for me to do except to say 'farewell forever' and live at a hotel."

Aldavies Should Agree.
An eminent queen's counsel once gave the following recommendation to a gentleman who proposed to swear an affidavit, after having already sworn an affidavit in exactly a contrary sense in the course of the suit. "Never," remarked the queen's counsel, "swear an affidavit when your previous affidavit to the contrary effect is in possession of the court. Because, my young friend," he added, "that would be lying."

Some men cannot consider themselves truly religious without making other people uncomfortable.—Truth.

McKINLEY'S BIG TASK.

HOSTILE POLITICIANS SCHEMING TO HANDICAP HIM.

The New President Will Not Resort to Discreditably Bargaining to Accomplish Reforms His Party Is Pledged to Put in Operation.

Major McKinley's Task.

Those Democrats who are really hostile to any man and any plans that are not in accord with their ideas as to how the government should be conducted, are trying to make it appear that Major McKinley is making promises about certain important offices in order to secure the reforms he thinks are absolutely necessary. This is both unjust and untrue. In view of all the facts and conditions that determined the election of Major McKinley, certain features of his administration are apparent. The most important work will be to provide sufficient revenue for the needs of the government. The result of the defeat of Bryan assures the people that, while there may be legislation to correct certain defects in our financial system, there will be no serious disturbance of the currency. Tariff legislation must be the most important subject to consider. The Cuban war and the attitude of the United States toward other nations will, of course, receive proper attention.

With the experience the country has had for nearly four years, caused by the stupidity of the Democrats, the unreasoning opposition of certain extremists on account of silver, and the warring between Mr. Cleveland and a wing of his party, there is no disposition to force any legislation that will retard the return of prosperity. Major McKinley recognizes the various difficulties that are to be met, the necessity for harmony, and he will, so far as may be in his power, heed the cry of the people for relief from the hard times that have prevailed so long. Sensible men of both parties recognize that the government must have money. But the statements of the Democrats that the inauguration of the new President means the imposition of great burdens on the people are made recklessly and in prejudice. There will be no oppression of the people in any tariff measure that may be passed.

Threats have already been made on the Democratic side of the Senate that legislation which, in the eyes of the Democratic obstructionists, will "return the business of the country" shall not be passed. That is, in substance, a declaration that filibustering may be resorted to to defeat a tariff bill that may not be according to Democratic ideas. The people are in no humor, after three years of hard times, to back up threats from the Senate. They may, with reason, ask who overturned the business of the country during the present administration and brought it about that deficits have had to be met every month? The people are tired of seeing monthly reports of these deficits. They have had enough of bond issues to secure money to pay the government's running expenses. They want a sensible, equitable tariff bill that will provide enough money for the government's needs. This can be passed, and will be passed, and after it has been in operation the people will see that no oppression has been practiced.

The new President has expressed himself in accord with this policy. He will not resort to discreditably bargaining to accomplish reforms that his party is pledged to put in operation. It will not be necessary to do so, because he has the support of the people, and the people are masters in the United States.—Baltimore American.

Good Times Almost Here.
All of the travelers and newspapers report that the old world countries have had good times during 1906, much better times than for several years past. The English cities and towns report that their laboring people have been generally employed, and their trade and traffic much more active and satisfactory than last year. Their holiday seasons have been more than double those of 1905, which is the very best evidence of increased prosperity among their people. Why have not equally as good or better conditions prevailed among all the people of the United States? Answer the question for yourself. The Register's answer is—and it is the true one—because the people of the United States have not had sufficient confidence in the permanency of our financial system to enable them to proceed with their regular business and improvements, to thus employ all our labor and keep all our industries steadily humming. Our Government is running behind nearly a third of a million dollars every week day in the year, and as long as this once great nation is unable to pay expenses the people will lack confidence, labor and business. That lack of confidence, labor and business is the sole cause of the hard times in the United States. The remedy is as plain as the unclouded noonday sun. That remedy will be promptly applied by the special session of the new Congress, next March, and the Register believes that 1907 will be the most generally prosperous year in the history of the nation—and is certain it will be if Congress applies the remedy before March closes—for we all need new clothes, full rations and about all the other necessities and comforts of life; and supplying them to the necessary extent will promptly restore good times for all the American people who will work.—Des Moines Register.

Hearings on the Tariff.
The Ways and Means Committee has been hearing those who are supposed to be able to give information as to tariff schedules necessary to guide the committee in framing a bill. These hearings have in other years been so long that a great deal of time has been consumed by the committee before a draft of the bill was begun. Necessarily there are two sides to the case. It cannot be expected that all importers will agree as to the duties they think should be imposed. They are apt to give testimony from the standpoint of the particular business in which they are engaged. A man generally is influenced according to his interest. The committee will, of course, hear both sides, but the members have said they will rely chiefly on the testimony of exporters and on the opinions of the Gov-

ernment's custom-officers, who have had practical experience as to how tariff laws work. This is the best way to get at the facts. It is not to be expected that all views can be made to harmonize.

When the hearings close it would seem the committee can be in possession of sufficient facts to form a basis for preparing the bill. Specific duties will be imposed as far as possible. The Republican doctrine has been that duties of this kind can be collected with greater fairness and justice than by the ad valorem plan, which makes fraud possible. There need be no fear that the committee intends to do anything radical. The Government must have enough money to pay its expenses. If there is no obstruction, the bill will be ready for the President's signature by the spring.

Bryan Man Hit Hard.
In the office of Comptroller Eckels the other day there happened to come an enthusiastic follower of Bryan, who found great comfort in the recent bank failures. His glibness was suddenly cut short when the youthful-looking Comptroller of the Currency raised his head from the desk where he was signing his name to a batch of letters about a foot thick and delivered himself of the following neat little financial sermon:

"Don't you know, my friend, that there is no other line of business in the United States handling any such amount of money where the failures have been so few as in the case of national banks? Since the establishment of these institutions there have been 5,053 national banks in operation; scattered all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and representing the most diverse interests. During the time they have been running they have withstood the shock of the close of the war, the resumption of specie payments, the financial panics of 1873, '84, '90, '93, and the years following them, besides the strain of such campaigns of folly as Bryanism, and yet in all that time and of all that number, handling billions and billions of dollars, only 325 national banks have been placed in the hands of receivers, and it is a fair estimate to say that these broken banks, on the whole, have paid fully 75 per cent. of the claims against them. This record cannot be equaled by any other commercial business in this country."

And the Bryan man stopped talking.

Political Paragraphs.
Any community which can get \$3,000 worth of good from two hours of Mr. Bryan certainly needs enlightenment on financial matters.

Since McKinley's election the Mexican dollar has gone up to 51 cents, while the American dollar has not gone up a cent or down a mill.

In the meantime it is perfectly safe to wager that the rumor that Mr. Bryan is to receive \$50,000 for fifty lectures is over the target about 10 to 1.

In his opening lecture in Atlanta Mr. Bryan remarked that "many events have transpired recently." Lindley Murray never would have permitted events to act like that.

Col. Jones says he thinks the Democrats really won last November, but were counted out. The colonel evidently has been listening again to the master workman who built his ante-election predictions.

Col. Jones writes to a San Francisco man to say that he believes "we carried this election by a large majority and it has been boldly stolen from us." If the colonel keeps on he will soon become much more "amooosin'" than Artemus Ward's kangaroo.

Curiolities in Art and Nature.
Each salmon produces about 20,000,000 eggs.

Sugar is an ancient luxury. The Chinese have been eating it for at least 3,000 years.

The only woman's face that has ever adorned United States paper money is that of Martha Washington.

Central Park, in New York City, is two and one-half miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide; it covers 892 acres.

In some parts of Syria, Palestine and Arabia fig trees and date palms are counted, and a tax is levied on each tree.

The oldest university in the world is El Azhar, meaning "the splendid," situated at Cairo. It is the greatest Mohammedan school, and has clear records dated 975.

The method by which sponges are propagated (when left to themselves) is one of those mooted scientific questions. Some declare that they are reproduced from true eggs; others are equally positive that they are propagated from buds.

Looking glasses were used by Anglo-Saxon women, slung to their girdles. The same custom obtained in the time of Elizabeth and James I. They formed the center of many fashions at that period and later. Before glass was invented horn was used and metal.

It is said that the leaf of the Mexican pineapple is very valuable, inasmuch as it furnishes a fiber of such strength and fineness that it can be made into ropes, twine, thread, mats, bagging, hammocks and paper. A fabric as fine and beautiful as silk is made from it, too.

Her majesty's ship Simoon was two days out from Cape Good Hope, when a squall came up which precipitated a veritable shower of ice. In his report Captain Blakiston says: "It was not a hailstorm at all, but a shower of irregularly shaped pieces of solid ice of different dimensions, some of them as large as a paving brick."

Cards were issued in Atchison to day announcing the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Allenville Clieckett, which occurred in Oklahoma Oct. 29. Mrs. Clieckett will be restored to her maiden name, which was Antoinette Smithers. The many friends of the couple wish them much joy in their new relations.—Atchison, Kan., Globe.

Waiter—Went your dinner satisfactory, sir? Guest from the country (in a dazed sort of way).—Yes, the dinner was all right enough. What I don't like is the size of that ore bill you brought me.—Spare Moments.

Perhaps more good might be accomplished by ringing a curfew for groggers and on the opinions of the Gov-

PINGREE'S MESSAGE.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR SPEAKS TO THE SOLONS.

Makes Trusts and Corporations the Special Feature and Dwells on Their Evils—Trusts Destroy Competition and Throw Thousands Out of Work.

His First Message.

The feature of Thursday's session of the Legislature was the reading of the messages of Gov. Pingree and ex-Gov. Rich. Both were well received. The ex-Governor read his own message, that of Gov. Pingree being read by Clerk Miller of the House. The points in Gov. Pingree's message that were most liberally applauded were those urging liberal treatment of the universities and suggesting the licensing of legislative lobbyists. The message begins as follows:

"I desire to urge upon you as the law-making power the necessity which exists for the amendment of several laws of the State, for the repeal of others, and for the enactment of a few which I deem of the highest importance."

Most of his recommendations refer to the evils growing out of corporations and monopolies. But the first relates to primary elections, concerning which the message says:

"I would recommend that the political party caucus laws already upon our statute books be amended so as to abolish party conventions.—If political corruption



GOVERNOR PINGREE.

exists its origin can here be found. The corruption becomes the nucleus of trickery, bribery, and fraud. The higher criminal is here developed. The direct vote of the ballot-holder for party candidates is the simplest means of expressing preference for Representatives. If the people make mistakes they alone are to blame. The direct vote and the Australian ballot system are the best means of protecting the people from the corruption system."

Concerning the taxes imposed on corporations the message says:

"The policy of continuing the system of specific taxation of corporations as the sole resource of the State from such organizations, which originated when the State was new and which favored the promoters of needed works for small and scattered communities, has long been regarded with disfavor by the people of this State, who contend that the time has arrived when the well-known inequalities of taxation should be adjusted and proportioned according to needs."

The message recommends laws which will make railroad fares uniform throughout the State. Referring to a rumor that a syndicate purposes to get control of all the mineral resources of the State, it says:

Hits the Trusts.
There is growing up in this country a system of trusts and combinations which is becoming more and more impudent and extortionate. Its influence is felt in the home of every citizen. The necessities of life are made instruments of oppression in the hands of those who reap a rich reward from the weak and helpless. Such trusts and combinations destroy competition and throw thousands of worthy people out of employment. For this reason, the consuming power of the people is destroyed and the producing power to just that extent is affected."

The message points out that the community is a great sufferer from the consolidation of corporations, and asks for a law providing that the capital of a corporation should exist in good faith for the security of creditors. It shows how the practice of forming corporations instead of partnerships for the transaction of mercantile business results in fraud, and asks for a law making the members of such a corporation personally responsible to creditors just as if it were a partnership.

It condemns the taxing of mortgages on land as double taxation, and asks for legislation to prevent a tax titles rever to the State, instead of being a prey for speculators.

The message denounces the professional lobbyist, and says: "If the lobbyist, like the poor, must be always with us to aid in thinking and assist us in acting and furnishing us food and drink, there should be some method of restraint and a fee demanded as a condition precedent to the right to practice before the people's legislative jury."

After complaining of the oppression of the public by large corporations and by the consolidation of corporations, it recommends that incorporation be permitted only on the following terms:

"1. Reserve the right to fix rates of tolls or charges.

"2. Let the construction of the plant of every such corporation be under the supervision of the municipality, so that the actual cost shall be known.

"3. Provide that no mortgage shall be executed and no bonds issued to a greater amount than one-half of the actual cost of the plant.

"4. Require the corporation each year to file a sworn statement of its receipts and expenditures, certified by a public accountant, who shall have access to its books.

"5. Provide that there shall be no consolidation of one company with another and that no individual stockholder of one company shall own, either directly or indirectly, any stock in another company operating in the same city.

"6. Provide that no franchise or license now existing or to be granted in the future shall be renewed or extended beyond the term of the original grant during the life of the original grant.

"7. Provide that no franchise of the character above enumerated shall be granted by any municipal authority without being submitted to a vote of the people."

The message recommends special conditions, similar to these, for all telephone franchises. At the same time it asks for any industry in the State which competes with honest labor, and recommends the manufacture of beet sugar. Great stress is laid on the necessity of good wagon roads.

The message commends an inheritance tax and an income tax, and asks for legislation which will adopt them.

His Prospects.

Tom—Think the heiress will accept Jack?

Dick—No; but I think that after he proposes he will have a rich sister.—New York Journal.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray
in Mich., as second-class matter.
POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

An anxious Bryan organ asks: "when
will the good McKinley times and
the promised prosperity come?" Not
until the Democrats March 4th.

The statistics show that "the poor
drought-ridden State of Kansas" has
during the last twenty-five years pro-
duced \$776,000,000 worth of corn, to
say nothing of other crops.

It might not be impertinent to ask
those who are pronouncing the Mc-
Kinley administration a failure on the
strength of recent bank collapse,
to state just how old the McKin-
ley administration is at present.—
Kansas City Journal.

It is true, as McKinley says, that
"the Republican party is committed
to international bimetallism," and it
can be depended upon to render prac-
tical and effective service in that re-
spect.—Globe Democrat.

The capital building of New York
is over age. It was begun twenty-
five years ago, and has cost \$20,000,
000, and the architect wants another
million to put a few extra touches on
its gables.

Major McKinley is to wear at his
inauguration a suit made of Ameri-
can wool, woven and made by Ameri-
can hands.—This is appropriate, be-
cause he is all wool and a yard wide
himself.—Philadelphia Press.

The occasional failure of a badly
managed bank does not change the
fact that every form of honestly con-
ducted business is gradually improv-
ing.—Globe Democrat.

So far as the Pacific railroad ques-
tion is concerned, the safe course for
Congress to pursue, is to find out what
Huntington and his fellow-grabbers
want, and then do something else.—
Globe Democrat.

The sudden death of Gen. Francis
A. Walker, removes one of the leav-
ing political economists of the Unit-
ed States, and a veteran. He was
intending to join Senator Wolcott in
his trip to Europe in the interest of
bimetallism.

When the Republican party pledg-
ed itself to do all it could for the
promotion of international bimetallism,
it meant what it said, and will not
miss any opportunity in that re-
spect.

If the Republican party has any
remedy concealed about its person, it
would do well to pull it out and bang
away.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Republican party has not be-
gun to trot yet. You just get out of
the way of the "band" March 4th.
It is not a party that goes off half-
cocked.—Ex.

New York must put up more money
for the Grant monument, \$70,000 be-
ing asked for the expenses of dedica-
tion. The children of the men who
contributed towards the erection of
the monument will probably give the
sum required.

The great Smith carpet mills near
New York, employing 7000 workers,
which have been idle for some
months, have resumed operations.
The carpet mills of Lowell have also
resumed work. These are stories in-
dicative of the future.

The last day of December, 1896,
the Wilson-Gorman tariff showed a
deficit of \$15,297,722; on the last day
of December, 1896, it showed \$37,000,
000, and some accounts not yet closed.
And yet the President and Secretary
say there is no need of a change in
the law.

The past year will be long remem-
bered on account of the great victory
in favor of the gold standard, and
the present one will be equally re-
markable for the restoration of good
times under Republican rule.

The mineral output of Colorado in
1896 was greater than in any previous
year, which shows that the talk
about the destruction of the mining
industry by unfriendly legislation
is not true as to that State, at any
rate.

The number of Bryan organs that
are berating the Republican party
"because the promised prosperity has
not come," are about as smart as the
wolf in the fable that accented "the
lamb that stood below him in the
stream, of muddying the water"
which his wolfship was drinking.
The Republicans will assume the re-
sponsibility when they get there, and
not before. Things are still Dem-
ocratic.—Inter-Ocean.

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the substance of all the other encyclo-
paedias, besides a very large amount of
new up-to-date matter none of them
contain. It introduces a vast number
of new words, names, facts, ideas, in-
ventions, methods and developments.
It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics,
which is from 9,000 to 10,000 more than
any other work. The publishers of the
"Standard American" have also lavishly
embellished the new work. There are
over 3,500 illustrations, which cover
every conceivable subject, lending new
interest to the descriptions, and forming
a succession of pleasing surprises. It also
contains over 300 colored maps, charts,
and diagrams, and constitutes a com-
plete atlas of the world such as no other
encyclopedia has undertaken to present.
This feature will be found of the highest
value in the education of the young, for
the pictures and colored maps will have
a distinct fascination for them, and thus
prove an important incentive to reading
and study.

The professional or business man,
whose time is money; the teacher, who
is called upon to at once answer all sorts
of questions; the toiling student and
inquiring scholar, at home or at the desk,
will find in the new work the most use-
ful and practical library in the world for
quick and ready reference on all sub-
jects. One who owns it will possess
the equivalent of a score of other ref-
erence books which would cost many
times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new
work stands absolutely alone, is in its
very full appendices, which embrace
over 100 subdivisions, including a Bi-
ographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of
Technical Terms, a Gazetteer of the
United States, Presidential Elections in
the United States, Religious Summaries,
State and Territorial Election Statistics,
Statistics of the population of the world,
and a veritable mine of information on
thousands of subjects of universal inter-
est and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent
subjects that the Standard American
will be found of paramount value. All
other encyclopaedias are from five to ten
years old, and are silent regarding hun-
dreds of topics that every reference work
should contain. Such, for instance, as
"The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless
Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition,"
"Color Photography," etc., etc. It also
gives biographies of hundreds of people
who have lately become famous, such as
Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-
Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the
explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc.
On account of its lateness in all these
matters, as well as its accuracy, it has
become the standard in Schools, Col-
leges, Courts, Public Libraries, and
wherever important questions come up
for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no pro-
fessional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher,
pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be
without this most useful, practical and
latest of all encyclopaedias, especially as
its price has been so arranged as to
make the work a great bargain, and
render its possession possible to almost
any one who earnestly desires to own it.
Detailed particulars regarding the
work and how to secure it at practically
your own price, may be found in an
advertisement on another page of this
issue.

Mr. Wagonmaker's idea that the
tariff should be so adjusted that
"manufacturers may be able to keep
employees going the full week at good
wages," is one that will be generally
indorsed by people who take a prac-
tical view of the matter.

Justly the Favorite.
Ninety-nine out of every hundred
persons who give Dr. Caldwell's
Syrup Pepsin a fair trial, pronounced
it unexcelled as a cure for constipa-
tion, indigestion and sick headache.
Ask your neighbor. Trial size 10c,
also in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For
sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

It is reported that Spain is becom-
ing weary of the strife in Cuba, and
is contemplating negotiations by
which it may be ended with advan-
tage to all parties concerned. It is
better voluntarily, to let go of the
wrong end of an argument than to
be forced to let go.

That Tired Feeling,
about which newspaper jokers write
so much, is with most of us at times,
an actual condition, and not to be
laughed at in fact. It is the result of
long neglect and misuse of the stom-
ach and bowels. Dr. Caldwell's Sy-
rup Pepsin comes in and removes
this feeling, and life again seems
worth living. Try a 10 cent bottle
(10 doses 10 cents) of L. Fournier.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR
women to travel for responsible
established house in Michigan. Sal-
ary \$780 and expense. Position per-
manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-
dressed stamped envelope. The Na-
tional, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

Speaker Gordon has well recognized
the representatives of this section of
the State. Representative Gustin is
made chairman of the Committee on
General taxation, and is also on the
Committee on Private Corporations
and the University.

Senator Prescott is chairman of
the Committee on the Asylum for the
Insane at Pontiac and Newberry, and
Public Improvements; and is on the
committees on Lumber Interest, and
the School for the Blind. His posi-
tion in the Senate is among the lead-
ers.

Republicans are ready and will be
prompt to redeem their pledge to se-
cure bimetallism by enlisting interest
of all commercial nations and acting
in common with them. That accom-
plished silver would have a standing
which would count for something.
Bryan's plan would do nothing but
Mexicanize the silver dollar.—Inter-
Ocean.

The February number of the De-
lineator is called the midwinter
number, and its artistic colored
plates in lithograph, half-tone and
oleograph effects embody the latest
ideas in Winter Dress Modes, Fabrics
and Millinery. One of the most val-
uable articles which has ever ap-
peared in this sterling magazine in-
troduces a writer new to its pages,
Nora Archibald Smith—a sister of
Kate Douglas Wiggin—whose paper
on The Study of Children should be
read by every one who accepts re-
sponsibility for their proper develop-
ment. Lucia Robins details a novel
idea in Entertainments, and there is
a paper of relative interest on Church
Fairs and Fancy Bazaars. Emma
Haywood continues her series of pa-
pers on Ecclesiastical Embroidery, and
also illustrates the use of Coronation
Cord in Fancy Work. The depart-
ments of Floral Work, Book Reviews,
Tea-Table Chat, Seasonable Cookery,
Knitting, Tatting, Crocheting, etc.,
are of accustomed excellence. \$1.00
per year. Address Butterick Pub-
lishing Co., N. Y. City.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Every intelligent family needs in
addition to their local paper a good
national weekly. The greatest and
most widely known general family
newspaper is the Toledo Weekly
Blade. For thirty years it has been
a regular visitor in every part of the
Union, and is well known at almost
every one of the 70,000 post-offices in
the country. It is edited with ref-
erence to a national circulation. It
is a republican paper, but men of all
politics take it, because of its honesty
and fairness in the discussion of all
public questions. It is the favorite
family paper, with something for
every member of the household.
Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor,
the Household department (best in
the world), Young Folks, Sunday
School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons,
the Farmstead, the Question Bureau,
(which answers questions for sub-
scribers), the news for the week in
complete form, and other special
features. Specimen copies gladly
sent on application, and if you will
send us a list of addresses we will
mail a copy to each. Only \$1.00 a
year. If you wish to raise a club,
write for terms.
Address THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for
Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt
Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped
Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures
Piles, or no pay required. It is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfac-
tion, or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier,
drug dist.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington,
Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a
valuable prescription in Electric Bit-
ters, and I can cheerfully recom-
mend it for constipation and Sick Headache
and as a general system tonic it has
no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2025
Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all
run down, could not eat or digest food,
had a backache which never
left her, and felt tired and weary. But
six bottles of Electric Bitters restored
her health and renewed her strength.
Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at
Fournier's Drug store.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Con-
sumption.

This is the best medicine in the
world for all forms of Coughs and
Colds and for Consumption. Every
bottle is guaranteed. It will cure
and not disappoint. It has no equal
for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay
Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La
Grippe, Cold in the Head, and for
Consumption. It is safe for all ages,
pleasant to take, and above all a sure
cure. It is always well to take Dr.
King's New Life Pills in connection
with Dr. King's New Discovery, as
they regulate and tone the stomach
and bowels. We guarantee perfect
satisfaction or return money. Free
trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug
Store.

QUALITY IN MERCHANDISE Takes the LEAD!

It is just the same with Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps and Ladies and Gent's Furnishing Goods, as with any
other essential. Quality always leads. It is not the loudest
barking dog that best protects his master. Neither is it the al-
leged Cut Price Merchant that best serves the people. If they
lose 50 cents on an article, they are bound to make it up on some-
thing else; they are not in business to lose money. Some people
know that if they cheat you on clothing they are just as liable to
cheat you on something else.

We just incidentally mention the above as food for serious
thought, and ask, if in your opinion it is not best to trade with a
RELIABLE FIRM.

who has served you for years, and who always gave you honest
goods and prompt attention, and never asks but an honest margin
in return.

We sell the best goods at the lowest living prices, and were
never known to "Rob Peter to pay Paul."

Thanking you for past patronage, and guaranteeing continued
honest methods,

We remain

H. JOSEPH COMPANY,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Our Six Year Old Daughter.
Our little six year old daughter
had a very sore throat, badly ulcer-
ated, and coughed almost incess-
antly. Gave her the White Wine of
The Syrup according to directions,
and she began to improve immedi-
ately, and soon got well. Mrs. Groves
and I have recommended it to others
and we consider it the very best
medicine in use.
Rev. D. H. GROVES,
Pastor M. E. Church,
Clarksville, Mo.

The second vice president of the
Illinois National Bank, whose stock-
jobbing operations wrecked that in-
stitution, was a free silverite during
the recent campaign. No wonder he
felt the need of cheap dollars to make
good the banks losses.

If the country had that \$178,000,
000 which the American wool indus-
try has lost through the opera-
tion of the Wilson-Gorman law, it
would come handy about now. That
is only part of the price paid for
"tariff reform," however.

Orr and Temp's,
of Tecumseh, Mich., write us on Jan.
14th, 1897, that their order of Nov.
11th, 1895, consisting of eight dozen
in package and a quantity in bulk of
your Syrup Pepsin, is all sold. We
find it one of the best sellers, and
gives the best satisfaction of any
remedy ever sold over a counter. It
is in 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. For
sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The gold production of the country
for the year reached the total of
\$57,000,000, a gain over 1895 of \$10,
169,800. This output places the
United States at the head of all gold-
producing countries, South Africa
not excepted. It amounts to 28 per
cent of the total yield of the whole
world for the same period of time.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR
women to travel for responsible
established House in Michigan. Sal-
ary \$780 and expense. Position per-
manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad-
dressed stamped envelope. The Na-
tional, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago.

For 30 Days Longer!

To reduce the balance of our Stock, we will con-
tinue our great

SLAUGHTER SALE

for THIRTY DAYS longer, at prices cut in half.

R. MEYERS,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FUR-
NISHING GOODS.

P. S. Please ask for Hand Bills for
Price Quotations.

WINTER IS COMING!

And with it Comes
THE FINEST LINE OF

UNDERWEAR

& OVERSHIRTS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE.

That was Ever

Shown in the COUNTY.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"

WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS

A. G. STALEY MFG. CO.

FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

These Goods are a guaran-
teed stock, to which we
wish to call your atten-
tion. Our line is complete,
and we advise you to vis-
it our store before purchas-
ing elsewhere.

You will find just what
the Stylish Man or the
hardest Toiler, may want,
at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid com-
fort in the A. C. Staley
brand of Underwear. It
is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found
only at the store of
Salling, Hanson & Co.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan,

Has just received the finest line of Holiday Goods, ever brought to Gray-
ling, consisting of

Christmas Books, Toilet Cases, Games, Dolls, Toys, &c.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I have also a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, &c. Give me a call.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE—
CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,
ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden-
tial campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the
latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the
G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible
editorials appeal to you? Would you en-
joy a page of clever wit each
week? Would an accurate weekly market report
be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample
copy will be mailed you.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the
payment of the money secured by a mort-
gage dated the eighth day of June A.D. 1894, executed
by John S. Harrison, and Anna E. Harrison,
of Crawford County, Michigan, to the Peo-
ple's Building, Loan and Savings Association,
a corporation duly incorporated under the laws
of the State of New York, which said mortgage
was recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Crawford, in Book D
of mortgages, on pages 30 and 31, on the 19th
day of August, A.D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.,
and whereas the amount claimed to be due
on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the
sum of three hundred thirty-one and 21/100ths
dollars of principal and interest, and the further
sum of fifteen dollars as an attorney fee, by the
statute in such case made, and provided, and
which is the whole sum claimed to be due on
said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having
been instituted at law to recover the debt, nor
remaining secured by said mortgage, or any
part thereof, whereby the power of sale con-
tained in said mortgage has become operative.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by
virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance
of the statute in such case made, and provided,
the premises therein described, as public auc-
tion, to the highest bidder, at the front door of
the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in
said County of Crawford, on Saturday, the twenty-
third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon of that day, which said premises are
described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All
that tract or parcel of land situated in the vil-
lage of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State
of Michigan, and described as Lot No. five (5)
of Block number twenty-one (21) of the village
of Grayling, according to the recorded plat
dated October 25th A. D. 1896.
THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING, LOAN AND
SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.
Geo. L. ALLEN, Attorney. 002-100

THIS PAPER is on file in the office of the
Register of Deeds of Crawford County, Michigan,
at South Bend, Ind., and at the office of the
Register of Deeds of Crawford County, Michigan,
at Grayling, Mich.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Ask for prosperity, at Claggett's.
Wait for the Trio, Feb. 4th.

Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's.
The Detroit Ladies Trio, at M. E. Church, Feb. 4th.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close them out, at Claggett's.

A. Engel and son, of Blaine township, were in town, Tuesday.

Regular services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, were in town, Tuesday.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Claggett's.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

Buy a suit of Staleys Underwear at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mark S. Dilley of Frederic, was in town, last Saturday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest at Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

J. E. Annis, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Saturday.

Have you used Upper Crust Flour? If not, why not?—Said by S. S. Claggett.

Crawford Tent No. 192, K. O. T. M., initiated 29 new members, during the past year.

Advertised Letters—C. B. Allen, All Demorest, Chas. Howland, Geo. Rich, John Sorenson.

C. A. Ingerson came home on Sunday morning, for a short visit with his family.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. R. Hanson made her daughter, Mrs. H. Bauman, of Lewiston, a visit last week.

Any contributions for Rev. Mawhorter, if left at Claggett's store, will be delivered at his home.

T. W. Hanson was at Lewiston, last week, visiting with his sister, Mrs. H. Bauman.

D. Trotter was called to Chatham, Ontario, last week, to attend his father's funeral.

Quail were unknown in Ogemaw county, a few years ago; now they are quite plentiful.

Mrs. John Murphy and children returned to her husband's camp, near Frederic, last Thursday.

Miss Vena Jones, of Grayling, was in town on Tuesday, making arrangements to organize a music class.—Lewiston Journal.

Fresh Bulk Oysters, Oranges, and Lemons, also a full line of Tablets, Pencils, Box papers, &c., at J. V. Sorenson's.

The K. O. T. M. and the L. O. T. M. will have a joint installation of their officers, at their hall on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Col. Dickinson, of Bagley, was the only visitor from outside of town at the installation services last Saturday evening.

You should try a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. It is the best and is for sale by S. H. & Co.

LeRoy Bros., of Standish, have sold the Wave to J. J. Decker & Sons. Mr. Decker is an old time newspaper man.

Mrs. Vena Jones, and Mr. John Blackmore went to Roscommon last Thursday, returning Saturday evening.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter No. 33, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 18th, at the usual hour.

John Staley made his appearance on the street for the first time since he was taken sick, last Thursday. He is still improving.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 13th, at the usual hour.

J. M. Francis of Grove township, was in town last Friday. He moved back on his farm about two weeks ago.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth and children returned to Grayling, on Monday, after several days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kneeland.—Lewiston Journal.

We do not give tickets with your purchase, but sell Goods at hard times prices. Give us your orders. S. H. & Co.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 to \$1.50.

The thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero, yesterday morning.

J. Tolman, of Frederic, was in town, Tuesday, and subscribed for the AVALANCHE.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

S. B. Smith, of Blaine township, was in town last Thursday.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was in town, Tuesday.

Henry Funck, of South Branch, was in town, Friday.

John J. Higgins, of Frederic, was in town, last Friday.

Don't buy your Flour, Sugar or Groceries until you get our prices. We can save you money. Salling, Hanson & Co.

R. Hanson, N. P. Olson, Geo. L. Alexander, and J. K. Hanson, of Grayling, E. N. Salling, of Manistee, and L. Jensen, of Bagley, are attending the stockholders meeting of the M. & H. Lumber Co., to day.—Lewiston Journal.

A Donation Party will be held at the residence of Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, on Friday evening the 22d. If you cannot attend, please donate something in assistance of the cause in which he is engaged.

Comrade B. S. Gifford, of Roscommon, died at Detroit, where he had been taken for treatment, Tuesday of last week, and was buried at Leslie, his old home. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his departure.

Dr. F. K. Thatcher and Thorwald W. Hanson started for Cripple Creek, Colorado, last Monday. Mr. Hanson will visit Ft. Robinson, Nebraska, and the States of Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, previous to returning.

Leave your order at the store of S. H. & Co., for one dollar's worth of Sugar and see how many pounds you will receive. We beat them all on prices.

John Becker, a woodsman, who has worked for a number of years in this part of the country, was run over by the passenger train, in front of the depot, last Monday morning, and instantly killed. No one knows how it was done.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Merrill closed up their business here and left on the early train, Sunday morning, for Toledo, Ohio, where they will locate. The News regrets their departure, but wishes them well in the city of their adoption.—Ros. News.

P. M. Hoyt, and E. Cobb, of Maple Forest, were in town Saturday. Mr. Cobb is supplying several camps with beef this winter, but reports beef cattle growing scarce in this county. He has brought in some from Kalaskas.

We received word, yesterday, from Mrs. Andrew Scott, of Lewiston, announcing the death of Victor Evans, who was killed by a falling tree in Bliss and Van Aukens Camp, near that place, on Tuesday of this week. Victor was a son of N. H. Evans, a former resident of South Branch township.—Ros. News.

Buy a barrel of Gold Medal Flour. The best Spring Wheat Flour made. The quality and price will surprise you. For sale by S. H. & Co.

One of the pleasant episodes of life was met at the residence of Wm. Woodburn, Esq., Monday evening, when half a hundred of his friends dropped in to help celebrate the 66th anniversary of his birth. Both Mr. Woodburn and his wife were taken by surprise, and each were presented with an elegant chair, by their children and friends, who hope they may enjoy 66 years more. Charades and social games, mirth and music, and light refreshments hastened the time away, and all said, "we are glad we came."

Announcement.

Miss Grace Inwood will be in Grayling on Friday and Saturday of each week as usual, not withstanding contrary reports. Any desirous of receiving pianoforte instructions, or entering musical theory or sight-playing classes, may confer with her at the home of Mrs. W. M. Woodworth.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, yesterday.

L. Fournier was on a business trip to Detroit, the first of the week.

J. K. Wright attended Circuit Court in Roscommon, Monday and Tuesday.

BORN—On Dec. 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Batterson, a daughter; weight five pounds.

DIED—Monday night, the 11th, at her home, at Higgins Lake, Mrs. Geo. Hallis, in her 67th year.

Get your picture taken at Nielson & Little's gallery. Platinum and Glass work, and a pleasant expression.

Mr. and Mrs. Rev. R. L. Cope were not only surprised but very much pleased by the visit of so many of their Grayling friends at the parsonage, New Year's evening. They appreciated the tokens of friendship, left by the guests, but more especially the good will in the hearts of the visitors, which prompted the visit. They desire to thank all the visitors, and especially Mrs. M. E. Hanson, who planned the society.

Rev. C. W. Potter arrived here from Auburn, N. Y., last Saturday and service was held in the Presbyterian Church, morning and evening.

It is expected that Mr. Potter will remain here, becoming the regular pastor of that church. The only question, we believe, being the one of salary, and we apprehend there will be no difficulty in that line, as proven by the generous support given the churches in the past by our citizens. Mr. Potter is welcome.

MARRIED—By Rev. R. L. Cope, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening, Dec. 31st, 1896, Mr. Woodis Truman and Miss Georgie M. Michelson, both of Grayling. After the ceremony a reception and wedding supper was given the happy couple and the wedding guests at Grandma Russell's. Mr. and Mrs. Truman took the 2-a-m train New Year's morning (under a liberal shower of rice) for Muskegon and other points, where they will enjoy the light of their honey moon.

Last Saturday evening was held the installation of the officers of the W. R. C. and G. A. R., at their hall, which was filled with members and their friends. The ladies had the first innings, and their pleasing ceremony, conducted by Past-President, Mrs. Staley, was listened to with close and interested attention, and closed with a presentation from the members of the Corps, through Mrs. Staley, to the past and present President, Mrs. M. E. Hanson, of a beautiful silver and cut glass fruit dish. The gift was a genuine surprise, and it was some time ere Mrs. Hanson caught her breath for a reply, but then it was her turn to "catch another," by presenting the past and present conductor, Mrs. Chalkier, with a beautiful Corps Pin. After the rendering of two fine selections of music, by Mr. Blackmore, the officers were installed, and in a moment the hall was transformed, prepared for a banquet, and every one of our citizens know what that means, for the ladies of Grayling are not only the "brightest, best and most beautiful" in the State, but excel all others in preparing and service of a light banquet. The work of genuine charity performed by these ladies is appreciated by our people, and they will not call for aid in vain.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

A Western exchange says that a practical revivalist requested all in the congregation who paid their debts to rise. The rising was general. After they had taken their seats, a call was made for those who didn't pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was an editor, and could not because the rest of the congregation were owing him their subscription.

Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup, wherever introduced, is considered the most pleasant and effective remedy for all throat and lung complaints. It is the only prominent cough medicine that contains no opiates and that can safely be given to children. For sale at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Lee Taylor left Friday night for Lansing, where he expects to spend the rest of the school year, with an aunt. He will attend the City High School. Lee will be greatly missed from the High School-circle here, and by the C. H. S. Literary Society, of which he was a valued member.—Cheboygan Tribune.

S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

FOR RENT—A cottage of 5 rooms, with wood shed and stable, in good order. Enquire at this office. J. C. HANSON.

For Sale.

One 14x20 engine with fly-wheel, and main shaft, and with or without one or two boilers to run same. Good second hand, and can be shown running. Will take lumber and shingles for pay. Address HOMER WILCOX, Jackson, Mich. Jan14-2w

The Supreme Court rendered a decision Tuesday of last week, upholding the validity of tax titles. The case in question was where lands had been sold for delinquent taxes of 1891, and were purchased by the complainant in 1895, receiving a deed from the State for the same. The Court held that as long as the proceedings preceding the sale were regular and all legal requirements observed, the title to the lands sold was valid.

Yes, it's true: Foley's Honey and Tar is the best Cough Medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence on Ogemaw street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reasonable prices, and will exchange work for wood or farm produce. jan9-97. P. MOSHIER.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:38 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 6:30 P. M.

3:35 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

2:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 7:30 A. M. Detroit, 11:15 A. M.

5:20 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Departs 6:30 A. M. At 2:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT DAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:45 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 8:55 p. m.

From Port Huron—12:30 p. m., 8:55 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—7:45 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 8:55 p. m.

From Grand Rapids—12:30 p. m., 8:55 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m.

From Detroit—7:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—7:25 a. m., 5:10 p. m.

To Toledo—7:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m.

From Toledo—7:25 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 5:10 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—7:00 a. m., 5:10 p. m.

To Red City and Ludington—7:00 a. m., 5:10 p. m.

From Red City and Ludington—12:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m.

Milwaukee and Chicago, departs—5:30 p. m.

From Milwaukee and Chicago, arrives—5:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at and depart from Port St. Mary depot, Detroit.

Early cars on day trains.

Boats to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday.

Daily. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
LUCIEN FOURNIER, the Druggist.

DR. J. A. ELLIS,
DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlor
GRAYLING, MICH.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR
women to travel for responsible
established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

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ABOUT MOONSHINERS.

THEIR BUSINESS HAS INCREASED IN TWELVE YEARS.

No Romance About Illicit Distilling in the Southern States—Hard Lines for Informers—Various Grades of Moonshine Whisky.

Corn Whisky Made for Export. "Moonshining" has steadily increased during the last twelve years, according to the commissioner of internal revenue. Last year 1,005 illicit distilleries were seized by the government, the largest number discovered in any one



GROUP OF MOONSHINERS.

year, and more than twice as many as were found in 1893 in any year previous. In its efforts to enforce revenue laws in the last twelve years the government has had ten officers killed and fifteen wounded. None was killed last year, but three were wounded, which record equals that of any one other year of the twelve. The largest number of "moonshiners" distilleries—597—was found in Georgia. One congressional district, the Ninth, developed 430. North Carolina was second in the "moonshine" industry, with 433 "blind stills." Secretary Carlisle's State, Kentucky, furnished eighty cases of illicit distilleries.

As a rule, the great majority of these illicit stills are of the most primitive character, and generally of small capacity. Nearly every farm among the mountains has a still secreted somewhere, and should the proprietor be called upon to surrender his booze and

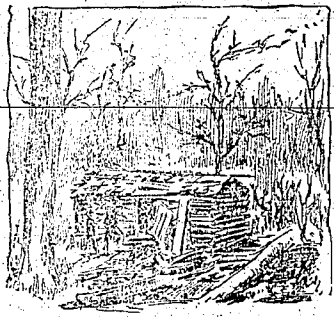


A MOONSHINER'S HOME.

go to jail, the usual explanation is that the moonshine is "for family use only." There are, however, many large stills scattered all through that rough country, and once in a while some of these big fellows get caught. The largest moonshiner still on record was captured not long ago by Deputy Marshal Thaxton, who, with a posse, was engaged in making a series of raids all through that suspected region. In this case the officials were well prepared for an emergency, but had no idea of the warm reception that awaited them.

Guided by an informer, they trailed their way up the mountain side by the light of the moon, and a faint glimmer in a ravine far ahead indicated the location of the still. As they drew nearer the fire grew brighter, and a jolly crowd of men could be seen going about their work and talking among themselves. At a signal the posse, with drawn revolvers, made a dash for the spot, and the "jolly crowd" jumped for their arms. A pitched battle followed, in which more than one "shiner" was shot down; but after a stubborn resistance the whole outfit was captured, marched off to jail, and their property confiscated.

If there is one thing a moonshiner hates worse than a snake it is an informer. Nothing is more detestable to the clan than a spy, and no mercy is



TYPICAL MOONSHINE STILL.

shown should one fall into their hands. This brotherhood of moonshiners is somewhat similar to the old Ku-Klux arrangement, for they will stand by each other to the last. The moonshiners really have no grievance against the revenue officials, and will rarely shoot or even injure them, except in self-defense, but an informer is their common enemy, and one of this class should be ever be found out or even suspected. There are individuals in every district looking for this sort of job; and it is dangerous for a stranger to be seen wandering about the mountains alone, let his mission be ever so innocent. A pair of suspicious eyes are following every movement, perhaps a woman's or a child's eye, and should anything appear to these watchers to be of a questionable nature, a rough chop on the back and a grunt "What yer doing in these parts?" may be very difficult to explain satisfactorily.

Not long ago, near Waco, Ga., a young man of excellent character was ambushed by three desperate moonshiners, who spotted him as an informer, and it might have gone hard with him had it not been for his rare pluck and rare work with his muscles. Young Roberson is a rustic athlete, who was written down in the catalogue of the moonshiners as a spy, and a plot was laid to take away with him on the quiet. The opportunity came one midnight, when Roberson was riding home from a visit to a neighbor. In a very dark part of the woods the "shiners" waited for their victim, and pretty soon he was seen coming up the road, mounted on a mule.

As he arrived opposite the place of ambush, quick as a flash three men jumped before his steed, and ordered him to halt. The rider, good-naturedly, said he had no objection, and quietly dismounted. One of the men whipped out his pistol and demanded to know why he reported them to the revenue officers. "Shoot this fellow," said one. "No, though the life out of him," said another. The third was in favor of flogging, but Roberson decided the question for himself by shooting out his fist with the force of a battering ram, and the moonshiner with the pistol executed some of the finest gymnastic evolutions ever seen outside of a professional circus. The other two threw themselves upon the young man, and one of them drew a gun. Roberson grabbed the pistol, when it was accidentally discharged, and the third moonshiner, who thought the "informer" was shooting at him, cut loose and left his comrade to his fate. Roberson was more than a match for the remaining one, and by a series of grapples threw his antagonist and made him a prisoner. The others had taken to their heels and with the man's own pistol Roberson marched the fellow to town and turned him over to the authorities.

The name "moonshiner" comes from the fact that the distillations are generally carried out at night, and often by the light of the moon. The spirits are sometimes called "blockade" for the reason that those who sell it have to run the blockade in order to get the stuff to a purchaser. No one would suspect the innocent-looking load of cotton rolling along the road of containing moonshine hidden somewhere down among those darky bales; but a load of potatoes may be equally as guilty, and wags full of corn, cotton seed, hay, or any other kind of produce or grain, all lead a hard life to aid the moonshiner in getting his goods to market.

The finest article is manufactured from pure corn, and it is intended principally for smuggling; but only the larger stills engage in the export business. The smaller affairs are run in a different way. The very small ones are really "for family use only," the product being intended wholly for home consumption. Except the larger ones, most of the stills are run on the co-operative plan. That is, you bring so much grain to my mill and I will return you so much grain.

RODE ON A DEER'S ANTLERS.

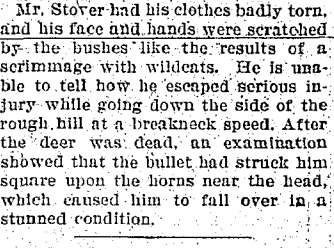
A Hunter's Exciting and Perilous Adventure in California.

William M. Stover, a mine owner in Tuolumne County, California, had an experience, recently, that he would not wish to repeat for all the wealth in the mountains of the State. While out hunting near the Stanislaus River he shot at a deer that was standing on the crest of a hill. The bullet went straight, and the deer plunged forward and fell. Mr. Stover laid his rifle down and hastened to his fallen game for the purpose of cutting its throat. Just as he reached the deer and leaped over to apply the knife, the animal leaped to his feet and glared at Mr. Stover.

Instantly the man seized the beast by the horns. This action terrified the buck. He made a plunge, and down the steep sides of Devil's canyon he went, carrying the man with him on his antlers. The deer was madly frightened, and Mr. Stover was more scared than the deer. He could not turn loose, and away went man and animal, over rocks, bushes and briars. When near the bottom of the canyon the deer fell against a tree, and before he could get up, Mr. Stover grabbed a large piece of quartz rock and killed the animal by beating it on the head.

Mr. Stover had his clothes badly torn, and his face and hands were scratched by the bushes like the results of a scrimmage with wildcats. He is unable to tell how he escaped serious injury while going down the side of the rough hill at a breakneck speed. After the deer was dead, an examination showed that the bullet had struck him square upon the horns near the head, which caused him to fall over in a stunned condition.

The author is a new military conveyance intended for use over ordinary roads and level ground. It is driven by a 10-horse-power hot-air motor, and carries two machine guns, four men

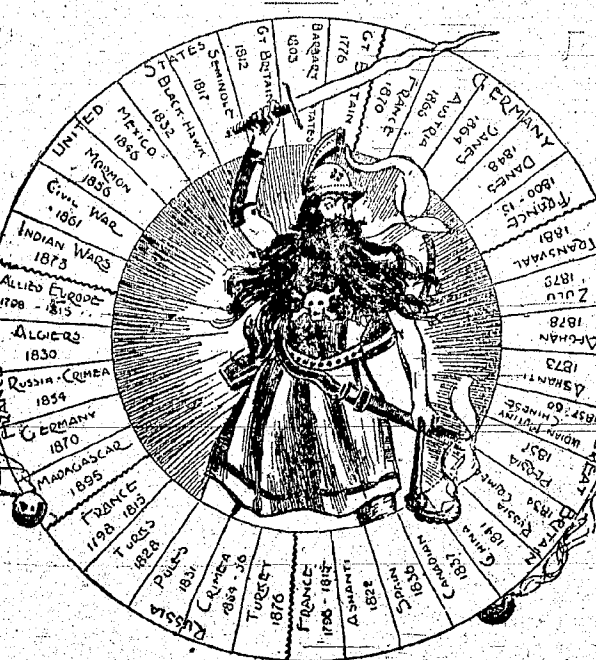


THE AUTOCAR.

and 5,000 pounds of ammunition. When called upon these guns can grind out 700 shots a minute.

Acetylene. It is hoped that the latest illuminant, acetylene, will largely take the place of gas in the future. Acetylene burns with a brilliant light, and can now be obtained from what is practically a waste product—carbide of calcium. A crystalline body which, when treated with water yields acetylene almost pure. The gas which is thus obtained has a distinct garlic-like color, so that its presence in air, due to leakage of pipes, would easily be perceived. During combustion it produces less heat than coal gas, less moisture, and less carbonic acid, and uses up about half the quantity of oxygen. The light is white, and for the same volume yields nineteen times as much radiance as coal gas with an ordinary burner.

IS A BIG WAR JUST ABOUT DUE IN THIS COUNTRY?



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, in a recent report to the War Department, adduced reasons in support of his contention that the army of the United States should at once be increased that puts wars in the category of comets and other things that return at regular intervals. General Miles seems to think that we are bound to have a war just so often, and that a fully developed war is due here about this time, or in the immediate future. And the New York Journal discovers the strange fact that not only the history of the United States, but of almost every other country, proves that General Miles is right. No nation ever enjoyed continuous and uninterrupted peace. As you turn back the pages of history you find a war occurring just about so many times during every century, in every country on the globe. There is no exception to this rule. No country has ever passed through a century of existence without a war. As a matter of fact, the wars average about three for each century in every country, and sometimes, as you examine history, you will find an extra war or two thrown in for good measure. France has been particularly lucky in this respect, having had enough wars on hand during the time of Napoleon to keep her general average above that of every other country, even had continuous peace succeeded Waterloo. The United States, too, makes a good showing in the war category. For the number of years this country has been in existence we have done almost enough fighting to have acquired the war habit, which sometimes afflicts nations just as the liquor habit afflicts men. The statistics of wars show that they are always succeeded by peace. These periods of peace, as history shows, averaging a little more than a quarter of a century in duration, and it is now well to remember that over thirty-one years have passed since the last great war in this country closed.

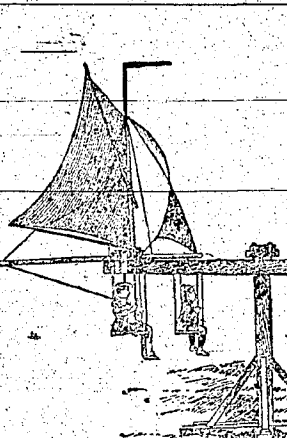
Within the past hundred years this nation, on the whole, has been peculiarly fortunate in the matter of warfare with foreign powers, the international struggles outnumbering the others, and these, with the exception of the civil war of 1861, being comparatively insignificant. Thirty-six years elapsed between the revolution and the 1812 war, and thirty-four years between the latter and the war with Mexico. The war against the Barbary States in 1803 was a small affair, and can hardly be dignified by classing it among international wars. Fifty years have elapsed since the Mexican war, and nearly thirty years since the close of the civil war. The Mormon struggle of 1856 was brief, and the various Indian wars, while ferocious, were of short duration. Within the past century England has had more wars than any other nation, the bulk of them being due to the British thirst for conquest and territorial aggrandizement. Russia has had peace since the Russo-Turkish war of 1876. France and Germany since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Austria since the Italian war in 1867, the United States since 1869, and England since the Afghan and Zulu wars of 1878-79, excepting the present Sudan campaign and the other Egyptian quarrels. Thus, with the variation of a few years, all of these nations have had peace for about a generation. During the last half century peace societies in this country and abroad have been formed with the object of forever preventing war.

MERRY-GO-ROUND WITH SAILS.

Scheme of a Genius of the Mediterranean to Get Fun Without Work.

A graceful contrivance has been perfected in a city on the Mediterranean coast—a sailing merry-go-round. The basic principle is a very simple one—a strong beam pivoted centrally and fitted at each end with miniature sloop rigging, i. e., masts and jibs. Seats to carry one or more riders are slung under each arm. Ingenuity or indolence will suggest a variety of improvements. The device may be fitted with automatic brakes, to revolve gently, for baby's or grandma's accommodation; or it may be so loaded with sails that it will revolve with amazing rapidity. That this Elysian charm may operate most satisfactorily, friction at the pivot point must be reduced to a minimum, and to insure this the two arms and the weight carried by each should be balanced to a nicety. This can be accomplished in two ways—either by providing a special shifting weight or by making the seats for the riders movable. It is, of course, understood that the booms are not made fast, but so that they may shift, or be shifted, as in tacking.

In Europe the youthful riders delight in "handing the ropes" of these sails.



THE LATEST NOVELTY IN MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

and after a little practice the juvenile nautical yachtsmen easily and at will arrest the flight of the merry-go-round simply by dexterous manipulation of the lines. This is not necessary, however, as the end of the boom is made fast so as to have a littl play, the sails will automatically take the right position to the wind with every half revolution.

He Gave the Wrong Name.

I was in the habit of wearing my hair somewhat long, after the style of a Circassian beauty. Entering the restaurant, I removed my hat, and, through habit, ran my fingers through my hair to keep it off my brow. Having seated myself and given my order, I curiously glanced about the room in search of a familiar face, when I observed a patron on the other side of the house conversing laughingly with a waiter, with their eyes fixed on me. It seemed they were greatly amused about something, and that I was the cause of their amusement. Being somewhat annoyed, I motioned the waiter to my side and asked the cause of their merriment. "Well, sir," replied the waiter, "that gentleman over there wanted me to ask you if your name was Pad—"

Assuming my most ferocious look, I glared at the person who had sent the message, and said quite loudly: "You go back and tell that fellow that my name is not Paddy Whisky or Paddy Brandy, but it's Paddy Ryan, the

ex-pugilist, and that I'll see him after I have finished my luncheon."

I thought that would knock him silly, but it didn't; for he replied back, much louder than I had spoken:

"You're a blank liar. I am Paddy Ryan, the ex-pugilist, and I'll see you before you finish your grub."

But he didn't; for I escaped from that restaurant before he had a chance to get up from his table.—San Francisco Wave.

A Gift Within the Reach of All.

The fire started early Sunday morning, when few people were on the streets. It gained good headway before it was even discovered. When the engines arrived, it was too late to save property, and seemed equally so to rescue life.

A crowd waited, breathlessly, while the firemen dashed in again and again, seeking the terrified and helpless people who found no way of escape. At length, just as the spectators assured each other that all was safe, a woman appeared at an upper window. Hers was the direst peril yet faced.

One of the firemen ran up his ladder, but, brave as he was, the flames drove him back. Some groaned, others wept,

FLASHES OF FUN.

"I'll not be engaged to any man 'tess a sallow he will bring." She was 20 then, she's 30 now. She'd accept most any old ring.—Buffalo Times.

Wife (dejectedly)—I'm a perfect fright. Husband (consoling)—No mortal is perfect, dearest.

Mr. Savery—What! Retrimming your last year's hat! You are an angel! Mrs. Savery—An angel, am I? Well, then, give me \$10 to buy wings.

"Have Scribbler, the author, and his wife made up?" "Oh, yes. She now reads what he writes and he eats what she cooks."—Ellegende Blatter.

"Well, now that you are back you can tell us how much it costs to go to Europe." "All you've got and all you can borrow over there."—Judge.

Dabney—Glibney started on a century run today. Rabley—Where has he gone? Dabney—After the fellow who stole his wheel.—Roxbury Gazette.

"By the way, how did that scheme you went into pan out—the one to get sugar out of bees?" "We got beat out of the sugar."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The story about a pretty girl kissing a burglar by mistake is all wrong and should be suppressed. It is an incentive to crime.—Chicago Post.

Miss Scraggs—Yes; once, when I was out alone on a dark night, I saw a man, and, oh, my goodness, how I ran! "And did you catch him, Miss Scraggs?"

"When I got into my new house I mean that everything shall go like clockwork." "I see; the same as heretofore; tick, tick."—Boston Transcript.

Truth craved to earth will rise again.

When comes the proper juncture;

While error, wounded, writhes in pain,

And can't repair her puncture.

—Indianapolis Journal.

If Eve hadn't tempted Adam with that apple, what would the modern tailors, milliners and dressmakers be doing for a living now?—Somerville Journal.

"And what do you regard as the greatest triumph of modern surgery?" "Collecting the bills," promptly responded the great practitioner.—Chicago Record.

First Tramp—That old fellow that was giving me lecture said he didn't know de taste of liquor. Second Tramp—Well, dat's some excuse for him talkin' de way he did.—Puck.

One Matron—Since I have been married I have taught my husband good taste. Another—Really? It is a good thing for you that you did not teach him before you were married.

"Did old Grumpey make much of a kick when you asked him for his daughter?" "Did he make much of a kick?" The doctor says I am threatened with curvature of the spine.—Detroit Free Press.

"Hark!" cried the long-haired magazine poet, "how the genius cheer me how they recognize genius." "You're mistaken," whispered his wife. "They think you are a foot-ball player."—Atlanta Constitution.

Father—It was strangely quiet in the parlor while that young fellow was calling last evening, Edith. Daughter—Yes; he's one of the U. of M. tucklers and seems to think of nothing else.—Detroit Free Press.

"I'm putting up a prescription for your wife's milliner," said the drug clerk to his employer. "What shall I charge her?" "What is the usual price for what she is getting?" "Five cents." "Charge her \$2.75."—Texas Sifter.

"Mrs. Digby has a husband that really thinks something of her." "What has he done?" "Why, instead of betting to win a hat on the election for himself he bet a new bonnet for his wife."—Chicago Record.

"I," he shouted, impassionedly from the rostrum, "I shall begin at once in the noble work of crushing tyrants!" Then, after the storm of applause had ceased, he went home and tried to mash the hired girl.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Dusenberry—It's dreadful to be disappointed in love. Mr. Dusenberry—There is something a great deal worse than that. Mrs. Dusenberry—What, for instance? Mr. Dusenberry—To be disappointed in marriage.—Texas Sifter.

"How do you like the new leading lady you have, Foutlites?" "She won't do at all. She's only been married twice, and hasn't had any diamonds stolen for a year. She's got no energy at all."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Did you know," said the man who was reading an article about the contraction of metals, "that a clock ticks faster in winter than summer?" "No, I never noticed that about a clock. But I know a gas meter does."—Washington Star.

Husband (to wife)—I cannot conceive what is the matter with my watch; I think it must want cleaning. Spoiled Child (breaking in)—Oh, father, I don't think it needs cleaning. Baby and I did it washing in the basin for ever so long this morning.

Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck. Mr. Spriggins—Well, what of it? Mr. Spriggins—Nothing, only the buttons must have been on.—Boston Traveler.

"It is too bad," said Gohang, "that it should have rained the first time you wore your new dress and spoiled it!" "I don't mind spoiling the dress so much," said Mrs. Gohang, "but the rain kept all the other women at home and not one of them saw my dress."—New York Truth.

"I don't think that Benner is a sincere writer," remarked one young man. "You think he doesn't mean what he says?" "Yes," "Well, I know better than that. I saw something that he wrote the other day, and I'm sure he meant every word of it. It was a request for a loan of \$3."—Washington Star.

Feathered Ventriologists. Ornithologists assert that some birds, especially sparrows, thrushes and robins, have ventriological powers. Birds, when surprised in singing, will be silent, and then give forth a faint song that seems to come from a distance, though the singer may be actually not farther than ten feet away.

LONDON'S INTELLIGENT HORSE.

Plays "Home, Sweet Home," and Draws Life-like Pictures.

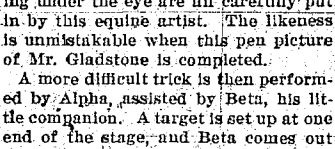
Alpha, the most intelligent horse that ever lived, is now being exhibited in London, where his performances have astonished even those who for a lifetime have studied the wisdom of his race. This intelligent animal has a companion named Beta, who is much smaller. Between the two of them they seem to comprehend about the highest intelligence that is to be found in the animal kingdom. The two animals appear upon the stage of the Aquarium, in London, with bells tied to their fetlocks and without the assistance of a prompter or any other adventitious aid, they play "Home, Sweet Home."

Much more surprising than this, however, is the performance of Alpha in drawing a portrait. A coarse pencil is grasped in the teeth of the animal, and Mr. Shav, who exhibits him, holds a drawing board just under his mouth. Slowly and carefully Alpha proceeds to draw the portrait of Mr. Gladstone.

The big nose, the high collar, and the sunken mouth of the great English statesman are carefully rendered by the horse, and he can be seen to scrutinize the lines as he proceeds. The ear, the hair, the coat color and even the shading under the eye are all carefully put in by this equine artist. The likeness is unmistakable when this pen picture of Mr. Gladstone is completed.

A more difficult trick is then performed by Alpha, assisted by Beta, his little companion. A target is set up at one end of the stage, and Beta comes out with a gun strapped to her back. Beta

is so much shorter than Alpha that the latter can "sight" the gun over the ears of his companion. The distance fixed is over 30 feet, and Alpha almost invariably scores the bull's eye. Alpha can also work out simple sums in arithmetic. The horse is good-natured and tractable, and there appears to be no doubt that he understands what he is doing, and rather enjoys it.



THE HORSE THAT DRAWS PICTURES.

One of the best household remedies for bruises, where the skin has not been broken, is arnica and sweet oil.

The best way to treat headaches is to avoid them. To refuse to overtax the eyes, the nerves or the stomach, and to give attention to exercise and bathing.

A glass of pure cream or glass of fresh milk, with a salt cracker or a crust of fresh bread is a good lunch between meals for a hungry convalescent.

Liniments and ointments should always be applied to the patient with the hand; if applied with cotton or a cloth the good effect obtained from the friction would be lost.

Roughness and coarseness of the skin, when not depending upon any particular disease, may be removed or greatly lessened by daily friction with mild unguents, or oil, or glycerine.

Coughs and sore throats may be much alleviated by glycerine and lemon juice diluted with water, taken at night. Hot fennel tea with lemon juice, sweetened with rock candy, is excellent also.

Headache which is the result of exposure to colds or draught or sudden changes, is best treated by hot applications, hot water bags and gentle friction of the place of pain. If this does not banish the headache in a day then a deeper illness is indicated.

Very convenient little articles for a sick room are the glass covers for tumbler holding medicines or nourishment. These covers have a clock face painted upon them and a steel pointer, which may be placed at the hour at which the medicine is next to be taken. With this for a reminder the time is not apt to be overlooked.

Sheet Zinc.

A seeming anomaly is found in the fact that in the United States "tinplate" is the favorite roofing, the use of sheet zinc for roofing being almost unknown; and yet in England, the home of the tinplate industry, and in all parts of Europe zinc is now the most favored material. A roof of good tin, properly laid and painted thoroughly at least once in every three years, will last from twenty to thirty years; the life of a slate roof may be from thirty to fifty years, while the life of a zinc roof may be estimated from the fact that the first zinc roof ever put up, in 1812, exists to-day in good condition.

A Companion in Affliction. A student at Williamstown College had been married a short time previous to entering the college, and was led to fear that this fact might debar him from enjoying some of the privileges of the institution. Accordingly, in a great state of perturbation, he called to see President Hopkins. After some conversation the young man at last managed to stammer, with a crimson face, apropos of something entirely irrelevant: "I—I am a married man." "Ah," said President Hopkins, smiling at him with great benignity, "so am I." And there the student's trouble ended.

All Catholic princes give the pope the title of holy father or venerable father; in replying he calls them my dearest.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Heart Religion.—A religion of the heart, not of the head, is the religion that makes man or woman contented with God.—The Rev. John Mackay, Roman Catholic, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wages of Sin.—The true wages of sin are broken hearts and blasted lives, wasted opportunities, shrunken energies, shattered hopes, and ever-flickering despair; not exaltation, but decay; not life, but death.—Rev. S. H. Roblin, Universalist, Boston, Mass.

Conscience.—In the Christian the conscience is trained so that a man feels the colossal imperative of duty spurring him to lofty endeavor. Conscience is the voice of God in the soul, and must be obeyed.—Rev. W. G. Parridge, Baptist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

United Nations.—All nations are united. The prosperity of one affects the prosperity of all. This is especially true in modern times, when the means of communication and transportation have become so rapid and complete.—Rev. C. H. Eaton, Universalist, New York City.

Work.—Work is not religion, but there can be no true religion without work. Satan keeps many people out of the kingdom to-day by getting them to believe that works will take the place of vital faith in Jesus Christ.—Rev. G. W. Riddout, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Religion in Universities.—The State universities are great mission fields. By the very nature of their establishment they cannot support religious training, which must, therefore, be supported in connection with the universities by religious bodies.—Rev. W. M. Mertz, Disciple, Detroit, Mich.

Our Youth.—A great many of the young people of to-day stand on the brink of death, and oftentimes perish morally because the parents sleep and the church is negligent in not performing the sublime duties that God has appointed as a part of its work.—Rev. Edmund Hewitt, Methodist, Camden, N. J.

The Past.—The church which cries out that her chief business is to interpret the past is a dying church. The society that believes her chief business is to conserve past customs, to obey past traditions, is a dead, soon to be rotten, society.—Rev. W. S. Rainford, Episcopalian, New York City.

The Day of Grace.—The Scriptures say that we can quench the spirit; that we can slay our day of grace, and in many ways we may array our wills against God. God has a purpose; that purpose is in Christ, who invites all, and every lost sinner will be a suicide.—Rev. G. C. Lorimer, Baptist, Boston, Mass.

The Family Altar.—Wherever the family altar is allowed to fall into decay there is seen a corresponding decay in true Christian hospitality and consecrated Christian conversation about the dinner table. There is a peculiar blessing which rests upon the household where Christ is a familiar guest.—Rev. F. P. Parkin, Methodist, Germantown, Pa.

Happiness.—Happiness does not come unbidden, where the skin has not been broken, is arnica and sweet oil.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Drugs for Glossy Coats.—How to Keep Away Rodents.—Hard-Milking Cows.—Feeding Millet.

MANAGEMENT OF FLOCK.

"Those who get out to feed sheep will do well to observe a few essentials," says a writer in Rural Life. "First among these is a dry yard. It need not be large but it must be dry and well bedded. Keep it fresh and clean. Next insist on absolute quiet of the sheep. If necessary keep everybody and everything out of the yard except the man who feeds them. Let nothing disturb or frighten them. Wild, restless sheep never fatten rapidly. Another essential is constant access to clean, wholesome water. Feed at regular intervals and a uniform ration. Make all changes very gradual. Sheep cannot be put out to full feed in as short a time as cattle. Feeding too heavily at the start is a very common mistake in all kinds of feeding. It is of the utmost importance to start right. An animal that is overfed at the start rarely does as well afterward. Another essential, and one of the first things demanded, is a feed trough that sheep will not get their feet into. Clean this trough before every feed. If any grain is left do not expect the sheep to eat it. Remove it and give fresh grain. Regulate the feed so that none will be left. Stale feed curtails the appetite and impairs digestion. It is useless to throw a lot of feed into a dirty trough for sheep, leaving a part of it from day to day, and wonder why they do not gain. Every day allowance of hay, grain and water should be fresh and clean. Keep salt constantly before them. Rid the flock of worms, ticks and lice. Do not grind any grain except for very old sheep. Shelled corn and good oats, in equal parts, with 10 to 15 per cent of bran and meal make a grain ration that can be hardy surpassed. Feed the best clover hay obtainable, the second crop preferred.

"These may all seem like trivial things in the management of a feeding flock, and they are, but it is attention to just this kind of little things that makes the successful feeder. It was the observance of all these details, and many others, that enabled the feeder at the Iowa Experiment Station to make an average daily gain of one-half pound per head from 737 pounds of feed (dry matter) per pound of gain on the lambs at that station."

WHO SHOULD GROW BERRIES?

First of all, farmers everywhere, for family use. The farmer must grow berries or do without. No one can grow them so cheaply as he. They may be produced ready for picking at two cents per quart. The farmer saves cost of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight, express, and profits of grower. He gets them at first cost, fresh from the vines, and to the extent of his own family has the best market in the world—a home market. He can select the best land and location on his own farm and is sure of a profit with half a crop. Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden. It teaches the lessons of intensified farming, and results in better tillage, larger crops, better stock, and improved methods in every way. Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long. The growing of berries for family use is easily done. The growing of the berries largely, and selling them in good market, requires considerable skill and a special business tact. Only those who have good location, good market, and a taste for the business should attempt it. Many small farmers so situated are making a success by commencing moderately and increasing acreage from season to season as experience warrants. Berries should be grown by owners of all village homes, and acreage property in city and village may be profitably used for that purpose. The market gardener selling his own product can often make an acre or two of berries very profitable.

The business or professional man almost broken with care may recover health and strength in the pleasant work of horticulture. It is restful to both mind and body. Many women dependent on their own efforts are securing substantial aid from their gardens; berries and flowers thrive best under the gentle touch of women. Many a bright boy may receive his first incentive to business and earn his first money by growing berries or vegetables. Give him a patch of ground and encourage him in this work. The amateur growing berries for pleasure also gets close to the heart of nature, and in common with every worker of the soil may receive her smile.—American Farmer.

ESTIMATING WEIGHT OF STOCK.

The following rules may be applied to estimate the weight of live animals. In measuring a beef steer take a string, says Mountain Stockman, put it around the animal, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade. Measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference. This is called the girth. Then with the string measure from the bones of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length. Work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, six feet four inches; length, five feet three inches, which multiplied together make thirty-one square superficial feet, that multiplied by twenty-three—the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—makes 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, thirty-one pounds is the number to each superficial foot.

Again, suppose a pig or any small animal should measure two feet in girth and two feet along the back, which multiplied together make four square feet; that multiplied by eleven—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth—makes forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep should measure four feet six inches in girth and three feet nine inches in length, multiplied together make sixteen and one-half square feet, that multiplied by sixteen—the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five and more than three feet in girth—makes 264 pounds.

ROSE GROWING.

It has been truly said that any soil that will grow corn will grow roses. And just in proportion to the careful preparation and fertilization of the ground will be the crop, stalk and ear. So with roses; they always repay good treatment and they delight in a rich and deep soil. The hybrid class does better in a heavy loam containing clay, while the Teas, Noisettes, Bourbons and the like prefer a sandy loam, or a much lighter soil than the hardier class. Especial care in both cases should be given to a thorough drainage. Roses abhor wet feet.

In preparing my beds I remove the soil, lay it aside, and dig the subsoil out until the pit is fully two feet in depth. The bottom is then loosened to the full depth of a pickaxe, and this is filled with good loam and soil, well enriched with old and well-decomposed manure, all thoroughly worked together and firmed down. The beds may be made of any desired shape, but for roses that do not require production a bed four feet wide is very satisfactory. The plants can be placed two and a half feet apart each way by placing them thus. This gives one foot to the outside border, the plants get the full exposure to the sun, and the flowers can be gathered without stepping on the bed.—Dr. Robert H. H. before the Philadelphia Horticultural Society.

FEEDING MILLET.

The unfavorable conditions for the hay crop which prevailed over a large part of the country in 1895 and 1896 directed increased attention to millet as a forage crop. It proved highly successful, giving good yields where the work of preparation and seedling was properly done. Well-cured millet hay is relished by horses and cattle. But some caution should be used in feeding it to much cows, especially if the heads contain much seed. In that condition it is stimulating to the lacteal glands, and therefore creates a predisposition to mammary or inflammation of the udder. If millet is fed freely and alone, great care must be exercised to keep the cows from exposure to bad weather, especially avoiding sudden transitions from a warm stable to outside cold. On the whole, it is better to feed the millet only once or at most twice a day in alternation with corn fodder, slilage of meadow hay. Many serious cases of acute mammary have been traced to the source indicated above.—New England Homestead.

HARD-MILKING COWS.

There is nothing more provocative of profanity than to milk a hard-milking cow, especially if she is a kicker, as the hard milker is apt to be. Farmers who pray that they be not led into temptation, ought to give more care to the kind of cows they keep for their udders and hired men to milk. It is a very serious business putting temptations to swear in other people's way. There is another reason why the hard-milking cow is not likely to be profitable. To easy-going people, too good tempered to be profane, the temptation takes another form, that is, not to swear at the cow, but to stop milking her before all the milk is exhausted. Thus many a cow has dried up prematurely and never given her owner any profit, while if she had been an easy milker she had the capacity to become as good a cow as any in the dairy.—American Cultivator.

HOW TO KEEP AWAY RODENTS.

To protect fruit trees from mice and rabbits, remove all rubbish from about the trees as well as from the orchard. Rabbits congregate in such places. Clean cultivation is the best remedy. Before ground freezes, make a mound of earth a foot high around the trunk of each tree. Young nursery stock may be wrapped with closely meshed wire screening. Blood or rancid grease is offensive to vermin, but is easily washed off by rains, so needs to be replaced several times during winter.—Horticulturist. James Troop, Indiana Experiment Station.

DRUGS FOR GLOSSY COATS.

Some English horse owners are suffering loss through the practice of administering certain drugs to the animals with a view of improving their appearance, including glossy coats. When horses have become accustomed to the drug they can rarely do without it or recover from its effects, and if not stopped they invariably die owing to the accumulative character of the poison. Fortunately this practice is little followed in this country, except possibly among carriage animals in some of the big cities.—American Agriculturist.

An Infallible Test of Death.

The reward offered by the French Academy of Sciences for a sure test of death was paid twenty-five years ago. The method of determining that life is extinct is simple. When the hand is held between the eyes and a candle or other light with the fingers outstretched and touching each other the bright color of the circulating blood will shine through the tissues and the skin will appear partially transparent. After death this is not noticeable. Scientists declare that nothing but death will change the tissues so that the transparency will not be noticeable. Cataplexy and other forms of apparent death do not change the appearance of the hand when thus examined.

DEATH FOR GOLD.

WESTERN MINERS ARE RUSHING INTO CALIFORNIA'S DEATH VALLEY.

An Arid Tract in the Mojave Desert Which Is Whittened by the Bones of Prospectors.—Reports of Big Finds.

Once more gold has been discovered in Death Valley and the Mojave deserts. Once more the long, arid levels—breathless, treeless and lifeless—will gleam with the bones of prospectors and explorers. Once more vagabond will stand in the hot, white-sands with shining, rustless fires, until they rack apart and drop to pieces for want of moisture to hold them together.

Take down your map and draw a line from latitude 35 to 37 and longitude 110 to 118 and you will have within the enclosure a block of desert comprising 20,000 square miles.

This vast enclosure, says the New York Herald, is dotted with the white bones of dead men and old yokes of dead oxen and the paraphernalia of ancient emigrant trains. No culture, no wheels above in the bald, blue sky; no wolf or coyote howls from the sandy ridges. It is a sepulchral region for ever. The rush has already commenced, and the flat levels along the Mojave are marked with the deep wheel tracks of daring prospectors. This is because it is winter and in winter the desert is comparatively mild. Let them find gold and let them hang to it as long as their strength lasts. The desert will dream in placid silence until summer comes, and then the prospectors will die like rats in a trap, before they can get over the high, stony ridges that surround Death Valley.

The area of the desert is traversed by numerous parallel valleys running from northwest to southeast and bounded by great ranges of treeless hills. The central valley of these is the one that bears the name of Death. It is the hottest on earth and contains many ways with the bottomless pit. And no wonder. It is from 160 to 500 feet below the level of the sea. At various times since its discovery individuals have penetrated the arid waste. A government expedition passed hurriedly through it, but could not spare time to make explorations for fear of losing their lives.

Spring were found, but they were not sufficient to quench the thirst of a suffering man. The average mid-night heat during summer is said to be close to 110 degrees, much of which is subterranean.

Death Valley is overlying on the east by the Funeral Mountains, which rise above it in great bald ridges. They are called the Funeral Mountains because they have witnessed one of the saddest tragedies that even the Death Valley has ever witnessed.

In the early fifties an emigrant train, steering south, away from the regular trail, sighted a range of mountains on the far side of a wide, blinding desert. "Two days will take us across the desert and in the mountains we will find water," they argued. So they filled their water barrels, and with cracking whips launched their white prairie ships over the white and motionless waves of the borax desert. Forty miles, fifty miles, a night's encampment; sixty, seventy-five miles, and the blue mountains that had hung like a painting against the sky were reached. No wood, no water, no grass, no song of birds or sound other than the thirsty howling of maddened oxen, the cry of children and the wail of women. Men have instincts that are godlike in emergencies such as these.

They paraded out the precious store of food and the more than precious store of water, giving the women and children two-thirds of everything in sight. Then they pitched camp at the foot of the mountains.

On the next day, with infinite trouble, they gradually rolled the great wagons to the top of the mountains, one behind the other in a long line. They wheeled into a stony plateau at the top. Then a great cry broke from them.

To the west lay the shining white levels of as dead a land as God ever made. There were nothing but grease wood and a few bare clumps of greasewood in sight—nothing but the silence of death and utter desolation.

And yet it was a sight that would have filled the heart of a painter with delight. To the northwest lay the ranges of the Argus and the Sierras, hundreds of miles away. To the south they could see the Pilot Butte, the Calicos and the San Bernardino range, beyond which was safety. These mountains were blue and faintly streaked with snow. To the north were range upon range of mountains nameless and unknown.

At their feet, beyond the mesa, which they reached later, was a narrow valley, all streaked with gold, like the white ribs of a skeleton, spotted with lava buttes and blotched with age. It was death to go back. They could never have survived the journey. They could only plunge on, into the unknown.

And so they lowered the wagons by ropes down to the mesa or table land below. They could get no further. A melancholy meeting was held. There were no tears; only sad questioning eyes and burning gazes across the wastes. They resolved to separate. Each man took his own. Withers were the husbands went there went the wives, faithful, mute and questioning, and the little children.

A great, gaunt emigrant named Brand took his children in his arms, and followed by his wife and two others, struck off westward toward the Panamint range. The others separated, going according to their several fates. The two men following Towne drove two oxen. On top of the mountain range these were killed and some of the meat was dried. From the top of these mountains, looking back, they could see black dots far out over the desert, crawling along sluggishly and anti-like. There were later dots that lay on the white sands quiet and still.

In the horrible march of the next day Brand's two children died in his arms. With his hands he scooped a grave for them in the hot sands, and, lifting his wife on his shoulder, walked on, hour by hour, until he began to race, and the woman had to guide him toward his objective point, the western side of the Argus range.

One day they staggered into a little mining camp in Eastern California, a tall, skeleton-like man, bearing a dead woman in his arms. He sat down by the side of a little stream where men were washing for gold with cradles. When they came to him he snarled like a wild beast and would not let them touch the woman. It was Brand.

Finally he was subdued by force, and, realizing his condition, the miners gave him food and drink, and in a week he was well. The story he told was startling. A rescue party was made up, which hurried eastward. Along the trail which Brand had traversed and scattered on either side they found the dry and mummified remains of thirty men, women and children. As late as 1890 bones were still found far south of the camp on the mesa. Some of them were within 200 yards of a spring, which they had failed to reach.

MERKLE'S PETRIFIED LEG.

He Gave His Little Toe as a Souvenir to Those Who Tell the Tale.

An El Paso (Tex.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes: A hunting party from this place, but recently returned from an expedition northeast of here, tell of the marvellous discovery up in the mountain regions of what seems to be one of the greatest living wonders. The find is nothing more nor less than a man, living and apparently in good health, yet having one foot completely petrified. The tale is a pretty stiff one, and would not be credited were it not vouched for by gentlemen of well-known veracity and honor, who furthermore have and are ready to exhibit the little toe from the petrified foot, which was broken off shortly before their visit, and which the owner was kind enough to give them as a souvenir.

The man with the petrified foot is an ex-cowboy, Bill Merkle by name, who has lived in the mountains nearly twenty-five years. Up to twenty years ago Merkle lived the most active of outdoor lives. But about that time, in trying to get out of the way of a stampeding drove, he was thrown from his horse right in the track of the cattle, the herd sweeping on resistlessly over his prostrate body. When picked up by his companions a few moments later not a bruise was discovered anywhere upon his body, but both bones of the left leg appeared to be broken just below the knee. No physician was called in. Merkle's friends merely using the simple means in their power to set, splint and bandage the broken limb.

According to Merkle's account, in an incredibly short time the bones seemed to be knitting together, but pretty soon became evident that the texture and color of the flesh below the fracture was undergoing a change. In the course of a month it was deemed advisable to remove the bandage, when it was discovered that while the fracture had indeed healed the leg below had already begun to show unmistakable evidence of hardening. Since then slowly the process had continued till now the entire limb below the break is a complete petrification.

Strange to relate Merkle declares there is no pain anywhere in the region of the old fracture, and while the weight of the petrified limb necessarily retards his progress, he can stand upon it, and even take a few steps, and his general health is excellent. Of course, there is no sensation in the petrified member; it may be struck, scratched, or pricked with impunity, and lifting the foot across his right knee Merkle uses it as a whetstone, sharpening knives against the hardened sole. However, if the foot be placed in the fire, a sensation of heat is transmitted through the entire body, becoming painful in the immediate neighborhood of the old fracture.

The gentlemen say that Merkle is as jolly as the average mortal, and hosts at the idea of placing himself on exhibition in a museum.

"But you could make your fortune," they remonstrated with him. "Shucks," was the characteristic rejoinder, "what 'd life be worth to a feller of he jess had to set up an' have his 'ol' rock foot stared at by a gang of tenderfoot gawks f'm mornin' 'till night?"

A Railroad's Profit Sharing Scheme.

For the first time in the history of railroading, railroad employees have been offered an opportunity to try profit sharing with the road for which they work. The Illinois Central, one of the greatest railroad corporations in the world, has just decided to adopt the system, though in a somewhat curious manner.

In an announcement to its employees it offers to permit any one in its employ to purchase shares of stock of the company at a figure far below the regular market rate. Quotations will change each month, but the changes will be made known to the heads of the Central's departments. The price made at the beginning of each month will stand until the first of the month succeeding.

An employee purchasing stock or a share can pay down if he chooses, or in installments of \$5 per month, or any multiple of \$5. When the share of stock is taken at a time is paid for the subscribing employee receives from the corporation a certificate of the share, which is registered in his name on the corporation's books. Just as soon as this is done the purchase of another share may begin in the same way, and so on, without limit. The certificates of stock thus purchased are transferable on the company's books, and entitle the owner to such dividends as the Board of Directors may declare, and also give him the privilege of a vote in the election of these same directors who vote the dividend.

The marked advantage to the employee who takes this offer is evidenced by the fact that all during the time he is paying by installments for a single share he will receive interest on the deposits he makes at the rate of four per cent, per annum, provided he does not now twelve consecutive months to a clause without making any payment. Should he do this—that is, allow the lapse referred to—the payment of interest will cease to accrue, and he will be given whatever sum he has deposited whenever he makes application for the same.—New York Herald.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It appears from a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the dangers of travel upon railways have been considerably reduced by the adoption of block signals, interlocking switches, automatic couplers, vestibule cars and other devices intended to enhance the comfort and safety of passengers and employees. The number of railway employees killed during last year within the limits of the United States was 1,811, and the number injured 25,000, being a decrease of 12 in the number of employees killed and an increase of 2,274 in the number injured. This class includes trainmen, switchmen, flagmen, watchmen and other persons upon the payroll of the railways. The number of passengers killed during the year was 170 and injured 2,375, which was a decrease compared with the previous year of 151 killed and 659 injured. The total for 1895 is less, both relatively and absolutely, than during any year for which complete statistics are obtainable. There was, however, a falling off of 245 in number of other persons killed upon railways during the year and 244 in the injured. This includes all persons except employees and passengers who were killed or injured during the year. It should be said, however, that the passenger traffic during 1895 was unusually light, and smaller than for any previous year since 1880. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a total of 6,430 persons were killed and 34,748 were injured upon the railways of the United States last year. The largest number of accidents occurred at high-way crossings. From this cause 503 persons lost their lives, and at railway stations, through carelessness, 374 persons were killed. Throughout the United States only forty persons were killed in collisions during the year and only 97 were injured; only 47 were killed by derailment and only 84 were injured, which shows that the larger part of the fatalities caused by railways is due to the carelessness of the public, and not to the railway managers.

The next universal postal congress will assemble in Washington in May, 1897. Invitations will be sent to all countries having mail arrangements. The sessions will last two months, and the debates will be conducted in French. China and the Orange Free State are the only countries of importance that do not belong to the Universal Postal Union; they will, however, probably send delegates. The vital question before the congress will be that of payment by one country for the transportation of its mails across the dominions of every other. Every grain of weight of mail matter sent by one country across the land or water of another is now scrupulously paid for to its destination. The settlement of the rate of payment causes a vast deal of vexatious work. The payment is made on the basis of statistics taken once in three years, covering a period of four weeks. Every country then weighs all mails it dispatches to every point outside its limits, and the countries to which the mails are respectively addressed verify the figures. But the system gives rise to so many complications and annoyances that it is proposed to do away with it altogether. Some countries, among them the United States, seek the total abolishment of these transit rates and the substitution of an arrangement by which each country carries the mails of all others free.

Since the present century began the penitentiaries of the civilized world have undergone a radical transformation. Instead of being dens of idleness, as in the time of General Oglethorpe and John Howard, the various prisons of Europe and America have been converted into places of discipline and labor. Formerly the object of prisons and penitentiaries was to punish, but today the object of these grim institutions of justice is not only to punish but to reform. With this latter object in view a school has recently been organized in the Tombs of New York city which bids fair to become a permanent institution. The New York Tribune is warm in its endorsement of this educational reform, and speaks of it as one of the most beneficent and far-reaching movements which have been started in the metropolis for years. When the fact is remembered that hundreds of the young wards are incarcerated in the Tombs each week, the good effects of such a school can be readily imagined, and there is no doubt but what it will prove a splendid success.

It is easy to figure out from the Supervising Inspector General's report that a person is very much safer while travelling on a steamboat than when engaged in any other form of business or pleasure. Of 600,000,000 journeys of this sort made last year, he says that only 221 ended in a fatal accident. Otherwise stated, the percentages of fatalities was .00000036. That is a fraction which conveys no meaning to the mind until it is turned into the statement that a man with just average luck can make 2,715,403 trips on vessels propelled by steam before his train comes to be drowned or blown up. Nobody, however, gets much comfort out of computations of this sort, so they form a branch of mathematics to which everyone gives unquestioning theoretical belief and then conducts his affairs on directly contrary principles.

On an ordinary dirt road, according to "The Philadelphia Record," a horse can draw three times as much weight as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road the animal can pull three times as much as on a dirt road, while on an asphalt pavement the power of the horse is multiplied to such a degree that he can draw eleven times as much as on a dirt road, or thirty-three times as much as he can carry on his back. What the road traffic of cities owes to the street railways is illustrated by the computation that on metal rails a horse can draw one and two-thirds times as much as on the best asphalt pavement; four times as much as on Belgian blocks, nine times as much as on cobblestones, twenty times as much as on an earth road, and forty times as much as on sand.

The city authorities of Chicago have issued a permit for the building of a gospel ship in that city. It will be a church in the form of a ship with masts, rigging and smokestack. Its

promoters have secured the lease of a lot on Carroll avenue for its site. The cost is \$2,000, of which the greater part has been pledged. The auditorium will seat 500. The idea of a ship will be carried out by having smoke from the smokestack during services, and the presence of a corps of naval cadets and a naval band. The sensational methods are simply to attract the people. Services will be held every evening, and the ship will be open at all hours. It will be ready to "sail" about Jan. 1. Dr. Abbott, the secretary of the Board of Health of Massachusetts, gives the bicycle a long mark as a factor in the improvement in the health of Massachusetts women. He says that last year, for the first time in the history of the State, there were fewer deaths by consumption of females than males. He gives the bicycle the credit for the change. Bicycle-riding gets women out-of-doors and strengthens their lungs. Five years ago, about the time bicycles began to be prevalent, the annual rate of mortality among Massachusetts women by consumption began to decrease, and has steadily diminished ever since.

"The Boston Transcript" thinks the election of McKinley a confirmation of the old tradition that the American people like their presidents to have only one Christian name. The first five presidents had no middle name, and when McKinley is inaugurated he will be the seventeenth president without one. The list includes George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison.

"One can't help observing with much satisfaction," says W. H. Webster, "that the bicycle has attracted the favorable attention of the postal authorities in European countries, notably England and Spain. The postal folk at Washington are also investigating the bicycle as a means of postal delivery, and rather exhaustive experiments will be made in this country next year. This is as it should be. I think that the bicycle is destined to be an important factor in the postal service, and that, too, before many years have passed. Its advantages are apparent to any one who considers the subject."

Spanish inefficiency has been shown up in a ludicrous way by the recent self-boating of the new cruiser Princess de Asturias at Cadix. The vessel, which it had taken seven years to build, got stuck in the mud when they tried to launch her, over a month ago. After trying their best to float her with ballast, and now would suppose that it was ready for use. Not quite. The keel was all wrong, and the keel was a funnel-shaped tank in which the oil is treated with acid and beaten and blown about by a machine called a blower until it roars like the lake in a storm. Every particle of foreign matter is thus expelled. It is then pumped off into the storage tanks for shipping.

Military Signal Torch. A new torch for military signalling consists of an asbestos ball in a wire cage, at the end of a long staff. Just below the asbestos ball is a copper drip cup. The ball is dipped into a bucket of kerosene oil, and is set on fire at a little bonfire, which is kept burning during the operation. As fast as the oil burns out, the torch is dipped in the oil, so that the signalling can go on as long as the kerosene lasts. The torch is extinguished with a copper saucer. The old form of torch was a large copper cylinder, with an ordinary wick at the end of a staff. The cylinder containing the oil could be used for only a few minutes at a time, because it became heated and caused the oil to explode. The new torch gives out a much larger flame, which can be seen with the naked eye for seven miles, and through a field glass for twelve miles on clear nights, and at a good distance in rain or mist.

A Brave Mother.

As showing the force of maternal love among the lower animals, there are few more pathetic incidents than the following which comes from Australia: The owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the balcony outside of his house, when he was surprised to notice a kangaroo lingering about, alternately approaching and retiring from the house, as though half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water-pails, and taking a young one from her pouch, held it to the water to drink. While her babe was satisfying its thirst the mother was quivering all over with excitement, for she was only a few feet from the balcony, on which one of her great foes was sitting watching her. The little one having finished drinking, it was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo started off at a rapid pace.

When the natural timidity of the kangaroo is taken into account, it will be recognized what astonishing bravery this affectionate mother betrayed. It is a pleasing ending to the story that the eye witness was so affected by the scene that from that time forward he could never shoot a kangaroo.—Our Dumb Animals.

The Saw.

Pliny says that the saw was first invented by Daedalus, but according to Apollodorus, it was the invention of Talus, who used the jawbone of a crocodile to cut through a piece of wood, and then made an iron instrument in imitation of it. The saw is represented on the monuments of Egypt from 2500 to 3000 years B. C. As early as A. D. 1322 sawmills driven by water power were in operation at Augsburg, and it is believed that before this they were in operation in Paris, driven by the current of the Seine. The first sawmill erected in the New World was in 1530. Sawmills were numerous in Italy in the sixteenth century. They were not introduced in England until 1667, when a native of Holland built one, but was compelled to abandon it by the opposition of the populace, who saw no good in such a new-fangled contrivance.

HOW KEROSENE IS REFINED.

Something About a Remarkable American Industry.

How many housekeepers, asks the Chicago Tribune, as they fill their lamps with kerosene oil or their stoves with gasoline, have any idea how these oils are made? And yet a few miles from Chicago, at Whit-ting, Ind., is the largest oil refinery in the world.

Naphtha, benzine, gasoline or kerosene, the last often called coal or illuminating oil, belong to the same family. The three first named being lighter oils, do not require nearly so much handling to bring them to perfection as the kerosene. This, of course, is easy to believe, but when it is said that from the same crude oil, after all the lighter oils have been distilled out, was made so closely resembling the product of the bee as to deceive even an expert, and that it is used in chewing gum factories, candle factories, laundries and even the candy factories, one is often met with a polite look of doubt or an incredulous shrug of the shoulders. Yet it is so. It is possible to get yet further, and say that hundreds of homes in Whiting and in Chicago will be made comfortable this winter by the refuse that adheres to the bottom and sides of the "stills" after even the wax has been pressed out. This refuse makes a good coke, is easily lighted, and is warmer, cleaner and cheaper than coal. Hundreds of tons are removed from the stills daily before they are "clarified" again, and hundreds of those who use this fuel do not know that it was once crude oil, dug in the Ohio fields, and piped on to Whiting. The carbon used in electric lights is also made from this oil. Nothing is wasted.

As the most common kerosene oil is perhaps the most interesting of the products. After leaving the crude stills it appears again in "sweetening stills," or in the "compound cylinders," which perform the same work as the sweetening stills, but in a newer invention, and is patented by an outsider, who allows only forty in each refinery. The "sweeteners" form an important factor in the refining of Ohio oil. Owing to the "compound" before mentioned, and the continuous friction of the immense wire brushes, which keep the oil in a mud whirl, it loses much of its bad odor. It is again vaporized off, cooled in the condenser boxes and passed off into the "steam stills" for the next process.

In the steam stills it is treated just the same as in the two previous processes, with the addition of a washing by steam from perforated pipes passing through it. It is "vaporized" off as before, and now would suppose that it was ready for use. Not quite. The kerosene oil now passes into the agitator for the final process. The agitator is a funnel-shaped tank in which the oil is treated with acid and beaten and blown about by a machine called a blower until it roars like the lake in a storm. Every particle of foreign matter is thus expelled. It is then pumped off into the storage tanks for shipping.

Biggest Grave Monument.

Daniel Moriarity Starts a 375-Tonner for His First Wife. Daniel Moriarity, a retired New Orleans grocer, now living in Alameda County, California, is a happy man at last, or nearly happy, for after visiting all the quarries and cemeteries in the United States, he has found people willing to fulfill the desire of his heart, and he will soon be the owner of the largest graveyard monument in the country, and probably the largest in the world. It will weigh 750,000 lbs., and when everything has been paid for it will have cost over \$50,000. The monument is to be for himself, however. It is to be erected in honor of his first wife, to whom he says his present affection is due, and after her, in honor of his father, Joseph Moriarity, who died in New Orleans in 1858. His first wife has been dead eighteen years, and Mr. Moriarity has taken out himself another and moved to the Pacific coast. He came to America when a boy, and got into the grocery business. His boss was a widow, Mary Farrell by name, who fell in love with him and took him into partnership for better or worse and the success of the grocery business.

Daniel Moriarity waxed rich. Mrs. Moriarity gave herself up to domestic duties and died. Daniel grew richer, and richer, but in the days of his prosperity he remembered the cause thereof, and with the aid of Mrs. Moriarity No. 2 he determined upon a fitting memorial. When the plan was all worked out, it was found that the memorial would be large enough to stand for his father, too. Here are the parts and their dimensions: On a foundation of fifty-foot piers there rests a concrete block thirty feet square and six feet deep. Next comes four slabs, two of them 30x8 1-2x1 and the other two 13x8 1-2x1. These will be laid so as to form a square 13x13, which will be filled with concrete. Then comes the base stone, 14x14x3, weighing about fifty tons. Next are two courses of granite about twenty tons each, which support the die stone, eight feet high by six feet in diameter, paneled on four sides, at the joining of which will be granite columns with Corinthian capitals. Upon each column will be a statue carved in Wesley granite—Faith, Hope, Charity, Temperance.

Then comes the great shaft of Barre granite, four feet at the base and tapering to two feet. This will be supported by a simple granite cross, making the total height of the monument sixty feet.

The lot on which it will stand faces Central avenue in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans. It is the finest situation within the grounds, and is the one which was chosen by the South to receive the remains of Jefferson Davis.—New York Press.